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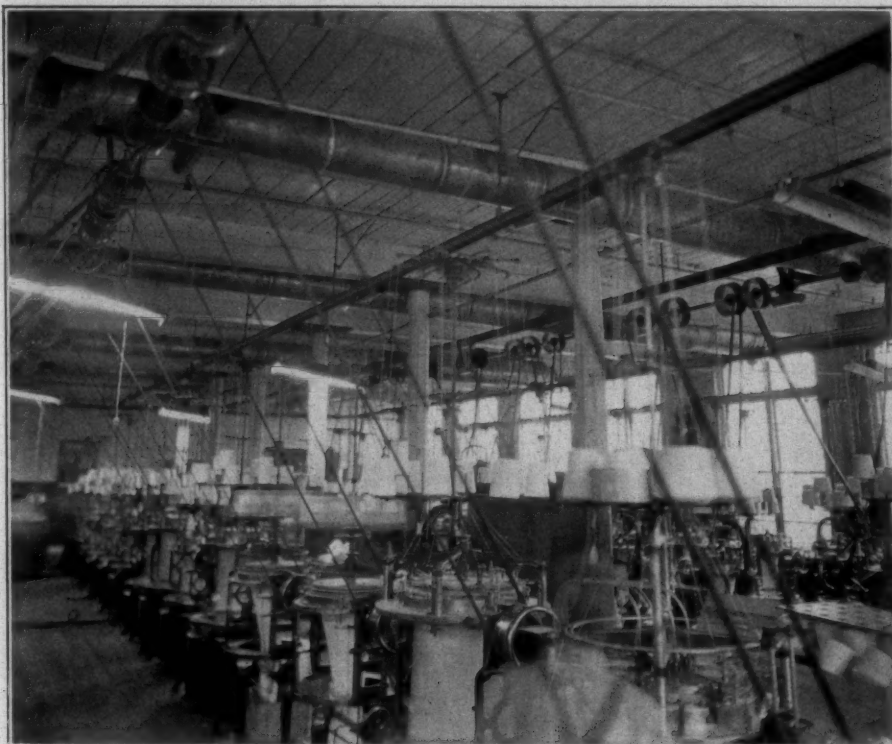
TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 43

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 8, 1932

No. 15

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CHARLOTTE

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER OF THE CAROLINAS

Charlotte is about equal distant from the mountains and seashore as well as from the northern boundary of North Carolina and the southern boundary of South Carolina.

Charlotte is the gateway to the Atlantic Coast area, the Piedmont section and the Kentucky-Tennessee region.

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Charlotte is the very heart of a textile, furniture and tobacco manufacturing section, recognized as one of the most rapidly developing industrial and commercial sections of the South.

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Charlotte is the hub of a highway wheel which is composed of 8,798 North Carolina and 5,981 South Carolina miles.

Charlotte, having excellent hotel accommodations and paved roads to all points of interest in the Carolinas, is an ideal tourists' headquarters.

Charlotte is in the path of three main Coast-to-Coast highways and has good connections with every state in the Union.

Charlotte is the half-way mark on a beautiful paved highway reaching from New York to Florida.

CHARLOTTE HAS

A population of 85,000.
178 industrial plants.
Over 200 branch offices of national concerns.
Real estate valued at \$200,000,000.
A 35-mile street railway system.
A school enrollment of over 17,000.
20,000 automobiles or more.
1 libraries.

11 highway approaches.
A trading area of 150 miles.
145 miles of paved streets.
8 railroad approaches.
16,575 telephones.
9 hotels.
111 churches.
3 colleges.

WBT, the third radio station to be established in the world. 25,000 watts.
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Excellent theatres, parks, playgrounds, clubs, organizations, etc.

Charlotte Offers the Tourist

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Within the shadow of towering mountain peaks and renowned resorts.

Many lovely drives.

HISTORICAL INTERESTS

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Birthplace of Andrew Jackson. Near birthplace of James Knox Polk.

SERVICE AND COMFORT

The best hotels, restaurants, garages and hospitals, etc., etc.

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Golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, clubs, theatres and parks, etc.

DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES

Textiles and other manufactures of various kinds.

Farming, dairying, poultry, etc., etc.

CHARLOTTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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No. 15

Reduced Stocks Feature Cotton Goods Situation

IN his annual report to the Cotton-Textile Institute, George A. Sloan, president, cites the reduction in stocks of cotton goods and the sustained campaign to control production as two of the outstanding market developments of the year. Extracts from his report are given below:

Last year our annual report referred to the striking reduction that had taken place in stocks of cotton goods. Stocks at that time were 37 per cent less than those of the previous year. In the present year the trend has continued toward still lower inventories. This pronounced shrinkage is one of the industry's most notable developments in recent years. The statistics of carded and combed fabrics, excluding heavy industrial goods, show that stocks are now lower than at any time since January 1, 1928, when figures comparable with those now compiled were begun, and are 46 per cent below the September average of the last three years. It might at first appear that stocks are low because business has been poor, but, although demand is on a reduced scale compared with 1929, the volume of orders during the 12 months ended September 30 has been greater than in either of the preceding two years. The peak demand in recent months was more than double that of a year ago, and there have been only three higher month-end totals in the last five years.

Banking influence and the downward trend in the price of raw cotton are said to be partly responsible for this inventory reduction. It is not conclusive that these offer the full explanation. It is reasonable to believe that bankers have exerted their influence to discourage large inventories in other industries as well, and other lines of manufacture have also experienced declining prices for raw materials. But when we look at the inventory figures of other major industries we do not find the tremendous decrease in stocks that is recorded by the cotton mills.

This shrinkage of cotton goods inventories has been going on steadily for more than two years. Hence we believe that earnest attention to the dangers of overproduction and constant reiteration of the principle that mills should avoid accumulation of stocks are having a beneficial effect.

Occasionally there may be an advantage in having in stock merchandise that may suddenly be wanted, but a mill is usually in a better position to secure a profit if there is not a large quantity of goods already manufac-

tured and pressing for sale. It may seem that this matter is so elemental that educational efforts would be unnecessary. But it is not enough simply to enunciate this principle. In order to make it operative, concrete figures are necessary. There must be a demonstration that stocks are actually large and there must also be periodical reports to determine the extent of progress toward reducing them, or, in the absence of progress, to indicate what further efforts the mills should make in that direction. Therefore, even though it is recognized that low stocks undeniably reflect sound business policy, it is important, in order to give effect to this conviction to have reports of production, shipments, stocks and orders regularly compiled, to transmit such reports in an understandable way to cotton mill executives and, when these reports indicate a drift that is adverse to the mills, to accompany them with appropriate warning and analysis.

This line of activity has been pursued by the institute with increasing diligence, with the result that mills have become more accustomed than ever before to study the reports and guide themselves by the lessons thus conveyed. Mill executives now have a background of several years' statistics from which they can plainly see the effect of immoderate production in piling up stocks and depressing prices, and of balanced production in diminishing stocks, checking price declines and paving the way for better manufacturing margins. The pronounced upturn in manufacturing margins in August and September, 1932, is noted in the graph on this page. At every opportunity the institute has emphasized the importance of accepting the guidance of statistics in adjusting production to demand.

ACTIVITIES OF COST SECTION

The increasing use of sound cost methods provides another, and no less important, deterrent to overproduction. Good cost systems are more than twice as prevalent as was the case several years ago. Much remains to be done toward bringing such information into more universal use among mill executives and selling agents but distinct advantages in that direction are undeniably evident.

Dependable cost information tends to strengthen selling policies. Improvement in the cost methods of one mill not only benefits that mill but it also benefits all other mills in the same competing group. We find that, for such reasons, mill executives who have improved their cost methods frequently urge their competitors to do likewise.

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Carding, Spinning, Weaving Discussed At Spray Meeting

THE characteristics of cotton in relation to cotton fabrics, a paper on boilers and turbines, and a technical discussion on carding, spinning and weaving, featured the meeting of the Virginia-Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, held last Friday at the Y. M. C. A. building in Spray, N. C.

A new executive committee, consisting of L. V. Andrews, D. F. Short, J. V. McCombs, E. D. Hoehl, W. F. Humbert and N. W. Bales was elected.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-Chairman S. T. Anderson. After the opening formalities, W. D. Clarke, of the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., presented a paper on "The Essential Characteristics of Cotton in Relation to Different Cotton Fabrics." His remarks follow:

The subject given me is "The Essential Characteristics of Cotton in Relation to Different Cotton Fabrics"—that is, sheeting, print cloths, broadcloths, towels, denim, blankets, and yarns for knitting and weaving.

To begin with, what do we mean by the "essential characteristics of cotton?" If someone asked you what you consider essential in cotton for your particular work, what would you consider? I would consider first the proper handling of the cotton; that is the picking and the ginning of it in its first stages. Second, I would consider the character of the cotton; that is, the uniformity of the fibers and the staple. Third, I would consider the grade of the cotton.

If the cotton was picked when it was wet or ginned when it was green, we are likely to have gin-cut cotton, with irregular fiber, and cotton not at all suitable for any kind of work. On the other hand, if cotton is picked dry, or allowed to dry after it is picked, and is ginned properly, we are likely to have a very good grade of cotton and staple also. Now, I do not mean by this that the ginning of cotton has all to do with cotton, because a great many other things enter into cotton besides the ginning. Taking staple into consideration, we have different kinds of seed which produce different lengths of cotton. Other conditions, too, affect staple; one variety of seed planted on one kind of soil will not yield as good a staple as the same kind of seed planted on a different soil. For instance, if you plant cotton of a certain variety on red land, and plant the same kind of seed in black land, or sandy land, the yield will be different, and the length of the staple will also be different. The grade of cotton is affected to some extent by the kind of land in which it is planted, but not so much so as staple. I think the cotton man is almost invaluable to a mill in determining these factors. I do not mean to convey the idea to you that a cotton man can pick up a sample of a bale of cotton and tell you whether that cotton was grown on red land, black land, or sandy land; but I do mean to say that a cotton man can take a sample of cotton and tell you by careful examination whether the bale of cotton has good grade and good staple and the character of the cotton—whether it is good or bad.

COTTON KNOWLEDGE NEEDED

In this connection, I would say that every mill should have some means of determining the grade and staple of

the cotton. Many mills are small, and feel that they are not able to have a cotton man, because he is an expensive item. On the other hand, if a mill—regardless of its size—has a cotton man, or has someone upon whom it can depend to examine its cotton, why his services will be well worth the money spent. The larger mills, of course (for instance, your own local mills), have a cotton man, and he looks after your cotton. In the smaller mills, as a rule, the card-room overseer or the superintendent examines the cotton as best he can, and in probably all of them the card-room overseer or superintendent has a very good knowledge of cotton. On the other hand, if your mills have a cotton man who is familiar with the different grades and staples of cotton, he is in position to secure for you the desired cotton at a less price. It is all right for the overseers to check him; he needs to be checked, just as overseers themselves need to be checked.

Now, I do not think it is proper for me to tell you what kind of cotton to use in your individual plant. We all have our own different characteristics and have our own individual troubles, and for me to tell you to use this kind of cotton or that kind of cotton in your particular plant I think would be unwise. On the other hand, if your mill is making sheeting, I would say middling or strict middling cotton in grade, 15/16-inch staple, is plenty good enough to be used. Some say, Why use strict middling instead of middling? For this reason; if you are selling a trade that is critical, and you have a reputation built on very good cleaning, your cleaning machinery might not be as good as some other mill's. If you have good cleaning machinery, on the other hand, middling would be good enough; I would not recommend going below. A staple of 15/16-inch is plenty good enough for sheeting, unless you have a particular order that requires better cotton.

COTTON FOR VARIOUS FABRICS

As for print cloths, I would say middling and better cotton, with a good full 1-inch to 1 1/16-inch staple would be the kind of cotton to use in print-cloth numbers. Some mills use strict low middling, 1-inch cotton. The question is whether or not the difference in the price between middling and strict low middling will be offset by the difference in the price which you get for your finished goods. Any of you know that when you make a piece of print cloth or broadcloth out of strict low middling cotton, your product is going to be more specky and have probably considerably more neps than it would if made out of middling cotton.

NEPS IN COTTON

Now, as to the question of neps in cotton. I know that each one of you men has had his full share of experience in neps. According to my experience, there are neps in all cotton, regardless of the grade, though, of course, the higher the grade the fewer the neps. It is also my experience that Western cotton has more neps than Eastern-belt cotton. On the other hand, Western cotton, as a usual thing, has a higher breaking strength than Eastern-belt cotton. What I mean by Eastern-belt cotton is cotton grown in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, also parts of Tennessee and Mississippi—cotton grown east of the river.

There are more neps in the cotton grown west of the river. What causes this? We have not yet found anyone able to tell us what causes neps in cotton.

As I said, all mills have had their troubles with neps; but it has been my experience, where mills are having considerable trouble with them, if they will slow down the carding it will get rid of a large percentage of them; that is about the only way I know of to get them down to a minimum.

For fabrics such as denims and towels, where you have dyed cotton, I would say that you can begin to lower your grades of cotton. It has been my experience that light-spotted or tinged cotton will dye light colors better than firey cotton, or blue. If you are dyeing dark colors, such as denim, you can use grey or blue. But in really blue cotton you usually run into difficulties, such as trash, a lot of foreign matter, such as sand. Many mills use bollies, or snap cotton, which has a lot of foreign matter in it. On the other hand, denim is a class of goods which does not require high-grade cotton. Neither does denim necessarily require a good staple, but if it is possible to secure it you will find you will have better running work than you will if you put most anything in it. The impression generally is that denim will be used to make overalls, and you need not put anything in it—that you can put most anything you have in it. But, on the other hand, if you want to get good running work, it is by far more desirable to use a somewhat better grade of cotton.

In towels, some mills use some strips and low-grade cotton, because the fabric is going to be bleached. It is very easy to do this, and, at the same time, you are cutting down the cost of the fabric. It is my experience that it is always easier to handle tinged cotton than blue cotton, if you finish it yourself. If, however, you are going to sell your goods in the grey, you had better proceed slowly with anything that is likely to streak your goods.

During the past ten years the development of cotton mill machinery has been so rapid that there is a marked change in everything connected with the manufacture of cotton fabrics. Yet there has been almost as much progress made in the improvement of cotton. Some years ago a mill simply bought section cotton, so to speak; for instance, a mill here would say: "Well, we will buy cotton from north Georgia." Another mill would say: "We will buy eastern North Carolina cotton"—maybe Johnston county cotton, or something like that. That day has passed, however, because just as many different lengths of cotton are produced in Johnston county or in north Georgia as anywhere else. So when mills go into the market today to buy cotton, they simply buy the desired length which they need to manufacture the goods which they are making. Some mills discriminate by saying that they want Atlantic States cotton in preference to Western, or want Western cotton in preference to Atlantic States. But in using this cotton with your improved machinery, the results are entirely different from those of ten years ago. Today we have different kinds of cleaning machinery and, in addition, have the one-process picking; we have high-speed spooling and warping and also long-draft spinning, and many improvements on the looms. I shall not go into detail about these different machines, because I am a cotton man and not a mill man, and I might get into deep water before I knew it. But I do know that the improvement of cotton, along with the improvement of your machinery, has enabled every mill to operate at a far lower cost.

Now, whenever a cotton man buys cotton for a mill,

he buys the cotton that he considers the best cotton to be used in the fabric that the mill is making, without trying to buy something that is better. We can all take something better and do more with it more easily than we can take what we actually have to have and do what we are supposed to do with that. If you are making broadcloths and your superintendent or your manager tells you that he wants you to use 1-inch cotton, well, you know, to begin with, that you are going to experience trouble. On the other hand, if he gives you full 1-inch cotton, then your troubles are going to be reduced proportionately. Then, if he should give you 1 1/16-inch cotton, you are getting just as good as you are supposed to get, and a little better, and your work should run as it is supposed to run. Therefore, whenever you are having trouble in your mill, check your cotton; ask your cotton man to check it. If you agree that the cotton is what it is supposed to be, then hunt for your trouble somewhere else; because it is evidently not in the cotton. Cotton, to a cotton mill, is the most essential thing about it, but it is not all there is about it, because you have your settings. If your settings are right, they are mechanical; then if your cotton is right, it is bound to run well. On the other hand, if your settings are right, and you go out and take your cotton and you find it is not right, then you can not make the grade, because it is not going to run, and you will have to make changes. Whenever you find this situation to exist—that is, find cotton in your opening room that you think is not what it should be, don't jump on your cotton man immediately; at least give him a chance, because he is more or less at your mercy all the time. Take it and compare it, with him, because it is just as much to his interest as to yours to give you exactly what you want. Don't ask him to give you strict middling cotton when you are supposed to have middling, and don't ask for 1 1/16-inch cotton when you are supposed to have 1 1/32-inch.

It is a great pleasure to be here with you today, and I shall be glad to try to answer any questions you may like to ask.

Discussion on Cotton

L. V. Andrews, Superintendent, Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va.: There is a question I should like to ask. When the cotton comes in, and it is found that it is not up to contract, what is the best way to handle that cotton? There is nobody there but the superintendent and the overseer; probably the cotton man is many miles away, and the mill is probably running on a hand-to-mouth supply of cotton. What is the best way to handle that situation?

Mr. Clarke: I receive cotton for mills scattered from Georgia to Virginia. In that case, the mill is more or less at the mercy of the cotton shipper, but I think that your cotton man can protect you in that case by being very careful as to the shippers from whom he buys his cotton. I have had that experience just recently with one of my mills, that we were forced to use some cotton which we did not want to use and would not have ordinarily used; but the best of us make mistakes. Now, we try to pick shippers who will ship us as nearly what we want as it is possible to get. On the other hand, if it is at all possible, I would suggest that you bring it to the attention of your manager, or whoever is in authority, and talk this point over with them, because there may be a time when you would get cotton in there that you could not reject and get it replaced with the cotton desired. Most of the mills should carry at least a two or three weeks' run of cotton ahead. It is almost impossible to

operate any kind of plant with less than that much cotton ahead. If your cotton man is not too far away, then it would be possible for him to receive samples from the mill and report back to the mill on a particular lot before the mill had to use that cotton. In the meantime, the cotton man would see that you are running into a tight situation and would protect the mill by buying cotton for the next week's run, rejecting the cotton that is not suitable. Is that satisfactory?

Mr. Andrews: Don't you think it would be well, too, for the cotton man himself probably to come to this mill and take the superintendent and overseers and give them a thorough course in pulling cotton? In a mill situated out like that, the superintendent, at least, should know his cotton.

Mr. Clarke: I think it is very essential for every mill that the superintendent or the card-room overseer or someone else connected with the mill should look at the cotton.

Mr. Andrews: If you pull every bale, suppose you have one bale and in there is some 1 1/16, when you are supposed to be using 1-inch. Wouldn't that give you a lot of trouble?

Mr. Clarke: Samples are all that the cotton man has to go by. If, after a bale is put down in the opening room and you take off a couple of hundred pounds, you find in the center of the bale there is some long cotton, that is a condition which no cotton man and no mill man can eliminate. That is something that has been done in the ginning of the cotton, and if you find one bale in your mix of perhaps twenty-five or thirty or forty bales, the only thing I see to do is for the superintendent or the overseer to use that portion of one bale as best he can. Later, if he finds this condition continues to exist, if he finds two or three long bales mixed in with his mix, he should call it to the attention of his cotton man, and they should take it up and see if the trouble can be remedied.

Mr. Andrews: Say you run two hundred bales of Western cotton, and probably ship in two or three hundred bales of local cotton, isn't it a fact that Western cotton does not lose as much in weight as local cotton, throughout the mill? In other words, if you are running laps on Western cotton of a certain standard weight, in using local cotton wouldn't you have to heavy up on the laps?

Mr. Clarke: You mean Western cotton that is compressed?

Mr. Andrews: Yes.

Mr. Clarke: You would have to change your settings, because the Western cotton is compressed and the local cotton is not.

Mr. Andrews: Would it be better to run the lots separately, or have them mixed?

Mr. Clarke: It all depends. If you are running, say, a hundred bales of cotton a week and should get in two hundred bales of compressed and two hundred of uncompressed, I think it would be better to run them separately.

Mr. Andrews: That has been my experience.

H. H. Willis, Textile Department, Clemson College, S. C.: What about the difference in waste? Does this offset the difference, or would it be better to change?

COTTON PRICES AND GRADES

Mr. Clarke: The cheaper the cotton, the better it is to use higher grades, because the difference between middling cotton and strict low middling is so narrow that the prices which you secure for your goods would probably

not offset the difference in waste that you would get in using low-grade cotton. Of course, on the other hand, if you have been making a fabric out of strict low middling or low middling cotton, you have a standard set. As an illustration, today strict low middling is worth about 25 or 30 points less than middling cotton, but, on the other hand, the price you would get for your goods would almost justify you in using middling cotton. If you go to a higher grade of cotton, however, although you could do it, the result is that you raise your standard of goods, and if you should want to go back to the strict low middling you would run into trouble in trying to meet the standard you had set on middling cotton.

WASTE

Mr. Willis: What is the difference in the wastes on different grades?

Mr. Clarke: That is a rather hard question to answer, due to the fact that one mill has one cleaning process, and another has another. But, as a general use, middling cotton will have about 15 per cent waste; strict low middling will run 3 to 4 per cent greater, and so on down. That is actual—bagging and ties included.

J. V. McCombs, Superintendent, Randolph Mill, Franklinville, N. C.: A mill making 18s to 20s yarn, running plain sheeting, where strength is not required so much, usually will buy 7/8-inch cotton. Is it permissible for some shipper to cull it down to all 7/8 cotton? I understand that we can not ship it back if it is all 7/8, but do you know any shippers that cull it all down to 7/8, without any 15/16? We can not run any mill on all 7/8 cotton—can not make even 12s. I have had a few shipments come in nothing but 7/8, and on others would get about 50-50 7/8 and 15/16.

Mr. Clarke: If your contract calls for middling 7/8 cotton, that is all you can expect. If you buy 100 bales of middling 7/8 to 15/16, and you get 99 bales of 7/8 and one bale of 15/16, your contract is fulfilled. If you require 15/16 cotton, then you should specify so many bales of 15/16 in the number of bales you order. If you do not specify the number of bales of each grade and staple, but merely say middling 7/8 to 15/16, and order a hundred bales, 99 bales of 7/8 and one bale of 15/16 will fulfill your contract.

Mr. McCombs: What about the price?

Mr. Clarke: That would depend on the fluctuation of the basis from day to day. For instance, last week you may have been able to buy 7/8 at 70 on and 15/16 at 75 on; this week it may be you can buy 7/8 at 75 on and 15/16 at 85 on. Ordinarily the difference between 7/8 and 15/16 will range around 25 points, or about \$1.25 a bale.

Mr. Ripple: If a mill orders 100 bales of strict low middling cotton. Is it permissible for the shipper to ship him fifty bales of strict middling and fifty bales of low?

VARYING GRADES IN SHIPMENT

Mr. Clarke: Under the Carolina Mill Rules of 1925, it is not permissible for him to ship you over five bales of strict low, which he will have to offset with five bales of strict middling. Under no condition can he ship you fifty bales of strict middling and fifty bales of low and consider his contract fulfilled. He can ship you five per cent of low, but he has to offset that by five bales of strict middling.

I might say that, in my experience, cotton shippers go through their cotton very carefully before shipping it to a mill. If you buy middling cotton from them you are

not likely to get anything but middling; that is, you will not get anything better than middling, because they examine their cotton very carefully. On the other hand, you will find one shipper whose middling cotton, as an average, will be better than another shipper's. That is where your cotton man is invaluable to a mill, because he watches the shippers and tries to pick the shipper that will give you the best cotton for the money.

DYEING RESULTS ON DIFFERENT COTTON?

R. H. Tuttle, Chemist, Leaksville, N. C.: Is there a good deal of difference in the hygroscopic or absorptive qualities of cotton grown in different parts of the country? Some cotton will not take up the dye well and vary in the finished product. Some cotton seems to absorb moisture to a greater extent.

Mr. Clarke: Do you dye the raw stock?

Mr. Tuttle: That is in dyeing piece goods.

Mr. Clarke: Hasn't it been your experience that, in dyeing more than one piece, they would dye differently, and yet the pieces were all made out of Western cotton?

Mr. Tuttle: That is true. But you will have a very perceptible difference between one bobbin and another in the piece, and after it is dyed you see it is different. That can, of course, be caused in the spinning, but there has been a great deal of controversy about whether it is not caused by cotton from different sections.

Mr. Clarke: You mean that you go back to your spinning and find that it is all right?

Mr. Tuttle: Yes, and then check the cotton in the opening room and find that this piece was made from cotton not as well mixed in the opening room as some other.

Mr. Clarke: If it is in the mix, you can remedy that in the mill. The only way you could eliminate that is simply to use Western cotton altogether, or use Eastern belt cotton altogether. Whichever one gives you the best results and dyes best is the cotton for you.

Robert Philip, Editor "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.: Didn't you mean to bring up the point as to whether different cotton do not dye differently?

Mr. Tuttle: Yes. I just brought up that point, because the tendency among cotton men is to say that it is the spinning, and the tendency among spinners is to say that it is the dyeing.

Mr. Clarke: At times you will run, probably, across a streak in goods that has never been explained. If such a thing should be, I would say that in some bales of cotton there would be fibers that would have less oil or cellulose than others, and the absorbing qualities of that fiber would be less or greater than others, and in that case you would have a streaked effect in your goods. But, on the other hand, there is no way to eliminate that unless you maintain a laboratory and examine every bale of cotton very strictly with microscopes.

Mr. Philip: You do not think the kind of land on which it was grown might have some general effect on the oil content, so as to make some difference between different cottons, particularly those from different sections of the country?

Mr. Clarke: That would be possible. For instance, you may get cotton from one section of the country that would bleach or dye better than cotton from another section.

Mr. Tuttle: Well, if anything, Western cotton seems to be a little harsher and a little harder to penetrate with any dyeing substance.

Mr. Clarke: It is a little harsher than Eastern cotton; the fiber is a little coarser. You will find that any

yarn made out of North Carolina or Eastern belt cotton will be a little smoother or softer than yarn made out of Western cotton.

Question: Does the gentleman have trouble only in his filling, or in both filling and warp?

Mr. Tuttle: The main trouble is in the filling. Maybe it will look twenty-five per cent lighter. The shade will be the same, but there is a difference in the depth of the color, the shades being wavy.

L. C. Coggins, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Martinsville Cotton Mill, Martinsville, Va.: I am a spinner, and I shall have to defend the spinners. I worked in a mill once where we had as many as twenty different shades on. We might get an order for so many yards of a certain shade of brown, and perhaps before that was finished get a repeat order for five thousands yards of the same shade. I don't think any two lots will dye the same, and it is best to keep them separate and ship them as lots. You get the first five thousand yards through, and on the next lot start in the spinning room and run it and get it on the quills, and it will differ very perceptibly. We would ship that first lot to the buyer as lot No. 1, then ship the second lot as lot No. 2, etc.; sometimes as many as five lots. We found we never had any complaint about that at all.

Mr. Willis: That is probably not the fault of the cotton nor of the spinner, but of the dyer in matching your shades.

Mr. Coggins: The dyer can not dye the shades.

Discussion on Carding and Spinning

(Led by L. V. Andrews, Martinsville, Va.)

Mr. Andrews: Our first question, gentlemen, is: "*Are you making any changes in your carding and spinning to take care of the new crop cotton for evenness or cleanliness?*" Has anyone anything to say on that?

Mr. Batson: I have heard some men mention that they have had more trouble with the cotton this year from certain localities because of uneven staple, that they have had trouble in the mills and have had to change the roll settings, etc., on account of uneven staple. This question was suggested in an effort to try to find out whether it is general or confined to cotton just from certain localities.

Chairman: Is anybody having any trouble with more unevenness than usual? Is there more unevenness in the cotton this year, in the staple, or more last year?

Mr. A.: I have found more this year.

Chairman: That has not been my experience, but it might be the case where you are getting cotton from a different place.

Mr. Clarke: I would say that Carolina cotton last year was far better cotton than it is this year. It has been my experience this year in buying Carolina cotton that there is a lot of irregular, or I might say long and short, fiber in the same bale. Western has been a little more uniform. Mills that used Carolina cotton last year had wonderful results, and those using Carolina cotton this year are probably experiencing some difficulty in carding, and maybe the spinners are having a little trouble, probably with irregular yarn; that is, they may be having some cockled yarn, and in other places may be having some yarn break down. That is something that it is pretty hard for the cotton man to eliminate, as I have said before. If the sample shows up to standard, and then you open the bale in the opening room and find some long and short fiber in the middle of the bale, it is something to be dealt with as best you can.

(Continued on Page 10)

KNITTING TRADE NOTES

Gaddy Gives Data on Full Fashioned Production in N. C.

In an address before the Charlotte Rotary Club, C. W. Gaddy, manager of the Knitting Department of the Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C., presented some interesting data relative to the development of full fashioned hosiery manufacture in North Carolina. He touched upon the start of the industry in this State and cited figures showing its present size and importance.

The full fashioned industry in North Carolina is about ten years old, Mr. Gaddy said. He was the first manufacturer in the State to decide definitely to go into production of full fashioned hosiery. He ordered machines from Germany. Meanwhile the Durham Hosiery Mills placed orders for American machines and were the first mills in North Carolina to begin full fashioned production. The Hoover Hosiery Mills at Concord were the first in the State to begin manufacture on imported machines, their equipment arriving ahead of that which Mr. Gaddy's mills had ordered. William Nebel, of Charlotte, was among the early producers.

According to figures given by Mr. Gaddy, North Carolina mills now have \$15,750,000 invested in full fashioned machines and equipment. The mills employ approximately 5,000 persons have an annual payroll of about \$5,000,000. The annual production of full fashioned hosiery is approximately 4,500,000 dozen, valued at about \$20,000,000, Mr. Gaddy said, the mills now operating 1,500 full fashioned machines.

Durene Undergarments Stressed in Advertising

Durene foundation garments and underwear received the greatest attention in retail store display advertising during the first three weeks of November, the Durene Association reports.

Retailers in all parts of the country stressed durene quality in promotion of new girdles, all-in-ones, and a variety of undergarments in various knitted constructions.

Fidelity Has Additional Patent on Multi-Design Machines

On November 8, 1932, U. S. Patent No. 1,887,413 was issued to Walter Larkin, assignor to the Fidelity Machine Company.

This patent is the third one which has been issued up to the present time relating to the invention of pattern wrap stripe designing and mechanism on circular rib machines.

The present patent covers the invention of a salvage welt in conjunction with wrap striping on circular rib fabric.

Considerable interest has been attached to the wrap stripe circular rib invention since the first announcement in 1926, and with still further patents pending relating to

the multi-design machine, the increasing strength of basic invention by Fidelity is apparent, states H. W. Anderson, president of the Fidelity Machine Company.

On August 5, 1930, Fabric Patent No. 1,772,400 was issued to Walter Larkin, assignor to the Fidelity Machine Company covering the invention of circular rib fabric with wrap stripe designs, and this was followed by the issue of U. S. Patent No. 1,841,249 on January 12, 1932, covering the design of the machine for producing said fabric.

Most important of this patent was the acknowledgment of the Patent Office of the invention and use of wrap striping unit or element for pattern effects suspended above the dial of a circular machine.

New Thread Moistener for Full Fashioned Machines

A great deal of thought has been given to the subject of control of thread moistening on full fashioned machines, as this is an important factor in the ultimate results obtained on these machines.

Practically all plant managers and operators have experienced trouble because of the lack of sufficient moisture, resulting in increased breakage of the threads. The time required in threading and in cleaning the water troughs has often been a handicap to production and a factor in increased costs.

A new device to meet the need for a more efficient moistening in full fashioned manufacture has been perfected by the Kelly Moistener Company, of Charlotte. One of the claims for the new attachment is that it can be used with the regular or standard type of moistening trough with which all full fashioned hosiery machines are equipped.

The company claims for the attachment that it can be readily installed within an hour's time, that it is simple and that there are no working parts which will wear easily. It is also claimed that the device supplies moisture to the threads in a uniform manner, as the threads at all times follow the water level to the bottom of the trough, making it unnecessary to replenish the water supply more often than once daily, or at a change of shifts. The device effectively aids in keeping tension uniform and reduces the number of broken threads very materially, the inventors claim. Another point made for the device is the simplicity with which the thread is handled and the ease and accessibility with which the water trough can be cleaned and refilled.

Brooks Selling \$1 Cut-Sewn Non-Runs

The cut and sewn non-run hose which has just been launched for sale in a number of Eastern department stores to retail at \$1, as noted, is understood to be supplied by the Brooks Hosiery Mills, Philadelphia, at a reported price of \$7 a dozen, it was said in the market. Since it has been on sale for so short a period, a matter of weeks, it is difficult to gauge the reaction of consumers to this type of hosiery, it is stated.



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hanging threads has proven one of the great services we have rendered the industry.

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Carding, Spinning, Weaving Discussed At Spray Meeting

(Continued from Page 7)

Chairman: What are you doing to take care of that—you who are running Carolina cotton? Have you had to open your rolls?

OPENS TOP ROLLS

H. H. Colbert, Overseer Spinning, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Lynchburg, Va.: I am a spinner. We have had more trouble last year with uneven cotton than ever before—that is, in the staple. The way we overcome it on the regular run is by opening up the roll—the top roll, anywhere from 1/16 to 3/16 of an inch. On finer numbers we use a lightweight middle roll; we do not have any weight on it at all.

USE MORE TWIST

Mr. Anderson: We recently had to put in some more twist to take care of the cotton. Right much of it is last year's crop, but it seems the cotton this year has been long and short. Right recently our spinner has had to put in twist to take care of the short cotton coming through—put it in in the spinning.

Mr. McCombs: This year we have been on Carolina cotton practically all year, and have had some trouble. We have had to put in additional twist in the card room, yet we got cockled yarn in the spinning room, which is evidence there was weak staple in it. We have made more changes in the twist in the card room than any other year, but are still bothered.

MORE NEPS THIS YEAR

Mr. Clarke: I think Carolina cotton has more neps than last year. Although it runs well and they get wonderful results, at the same time, in the finished goods, or if you go by the warpers and see the yarn coming on the beam, it looks as if it has more neps than ordinarily.

10-INCH COILERS AND 12-INCH CANS

Chairman: *"Can drawing frames with 10-inch coiler head be made to fill up 12-inch cans satisfactorily?"*

Mr. Coggins: We had two frames installed over there that we equipped with 10-inch coilers. Our regular equipment is 12-inch. We found by making some adjustments that we can make a can that is very good. It is not perfect, by any means, but it is a can that fills up very well and does not give us any trouble in breaking back or in any other way. We have just finished the last adjustment; we had to make several stabs at it. It was just a hit or miss proposition after we got the right speed on the coiler. You know you have to set the cans a certain degree off center. We moved ours first a half inch, and finished with 1 3/4 inches up to the front. We think that is just as good as can be done—set them to the front 1 3/4 inches.

Chairman: I think the thing that helped him is that they slowed down the coiler shaft, which threw the sliver out.

VARIABLE SPEED SPINNING

Chairman: Let's go on to the next question: *"Will variable spinning speeds apply to old spinning frames as well as to new?"*

Mr. McCombs: I have been experimenting with it. The idea is this. None of us think we drive our spinning fast enough—that is, after we get away from what is known as our doff time. We all know that after the first thirty minutes there is no reason why we should not speed up our frames. The reason I asked that question is that in moving some spinning machinery from one mill to another, the spinning speed was some 600 or 700 rev-

olutions faster than where we brought the spindles from. We simply could not make it, and had to bring the spindle speed down. Maybe we were running too fast to start with, but we do not think so; we were running standard speed. I know on modern spinning, with new spindles and all, the chances are you might go twenty per cent above standard speed after the frame gets away from doff time, but is that going to be successful on old spinning?

Mr. Coggins: I think you will have more wobbly spindles if you do.

Mr. Philip: I don't know a thing in the world about variable-speed spinning, but there have been probably fifteen installations made, and I know of only three that were put on new spinning. I do know for a fact that most of it was put on frames already running.

Chairman: Did they cut the spindle speed to begin with, or leave it as it was? Say they were running 86,000 revolutions, did they cut that?

Mr. Philip: In the only one I know about, they left that, to start with.

Mr. Batson: I think it might be a good idea to get one and put it on an old frame, just as a test of what you are doing, because if your spindles will not stand a higher speed there is probably a lot of work there that needs to be done, and you will find a lot of spindles that need adjustment. To get all the results of variable-speed spinning, you have to go back and do a lot of work, in order to get the benefit of it. I am going to put in some and make some real tests, for my own satisfaction. I think every mill that can dig up the price of the equipment should do that, and go to it.

Mr. Willis: If the gentleman's frame is not already to the maximum spindle speed, the variable speed will work on it if it will work on a new frame. He spoke of speeding 600 on his new. That was the crucial time. He was probably already at the maximum speed for that particular frame. I think there is no doubt that if variable speed will work on a new frame it will work on an old one, if that old one starts within its limit. You might not get as much speed as on a new one, but if there is any merit in variable speed I believe it will work on an old frame.

Chairman: I think Mr. Batson hit the nail on the head when he said you have to have the frame right to start with.

Walter C. Taylor, Secretary: One of these variable-speed spinning men occupies the same office with us. He made a test in one mill, which was not successful, and the reason was that the spinning frame was in such bad shape. He went back and overhauled it and after that got from twelve to fifteen per cent more production off that same frame. The frame has to be in absolutely first-class shape to get the desired results—the results which they claim for it.

LONG DRAFT SPINNING

Chairman: The next question is: *"What has been your experience with long-draft spinning on old and new frames? Your experience with roller costs?"*

Mr. Colbert: I have experimented just a little with long draft on old frames, and had one of the new frames, too. On the old spinning (that is, when the first equipment came out) we did not have any success with that. The mechanics that were there to put the equipment on stated certain conditions were not right—possibly the stock was not exactly right. We tested it out thoroughly, to see what we could get out of it, and then took it off

(Continued on Page 32)

The Tootal Anti-Crease Process

It is well known that various fabrics show very different susceptibility to crushing and crumpling. Good quality woolen fabrics are the least susceptible to creasing, as the individual hairs are resilient. Cotton goods on the other hand, readily crumple, as the cotton hairs are relatively plastic, hence when a piece of woolen or worsted material is rolled into a ball, heavily squeezed in the hand, and placed on the table, it will open out, recover its shape, and show little sign of creasing. A piece of cotton goods when similarly treated remains heavily creased. Linen and rayon behave like cotton in this respect. A process has recently been produced by the Research Department of Messrs. Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd., of Manchester, whereby this creasing property of cellulose material is largely reduced, so that cotton and linen are made more wool-like in this respect, and rayon approximates more closely to silk.

Although the word "creaseless" has appeared in the daily press, this is not claimed by the company, as completely creaseless materials would not have the requisite textile properties. The new property is better described as a combination of resistance to and recovery from creasing. This process is based on the incorporation of a synthetic resin in the textile material, and is a final process following after bleaching, dyeing or printing.

The impregnation of fabrics with synthetic resin solutions is not new, as many laminated products have been made from textile materials and synthetic resins, but in these cases the resin is distributed on or between the yarns and the hairs, whereas in the new process the material is within the fiber. The difference is obvious, if we consider a rubber hose pipe reinforced with metal, of which two varieties are well known to readers. In one case the metal within the rubber, which is flexible and feels soft, whereas when the rubber is surrounded by the metal the pipe loses its rubber-like character. Similarly, when cotton or rayon is coated with resin it becomes stiff and papery, but if the resin is actually within the fiber the textile properties are preserved and a high degree of resistance to and recovery from crushing is conferred on the material. The amount of resin employed expressed as an increase in weight on the original material is not critical, 15 per cent being a good average figure.

The fabrics are impregnated by methods usually employed in finishing works, the condensation product at this stage being in aqueous solution. The low temperature drying follows—below 100 degree C. The final stage consists in polymerizing the condensation product to the resin stage by a modification of the known methods of resinification. Any uncombined matter may be removed by the washing process, which is fairly generally one of the last finishing operations.

In so far as the anti-crease property is concerned, the result is obvious; there are, however, two main methods of measuring the effect produced. Both of these consist in folding a small piece of cloth 4cm. \times 1 cm. in half and allowing it to remain under a substantial weight for a definite period of time, after which it is placed by means of forceps either on a wire or upon a surface of mercury, and allowed to remain for a short definite period of time to "recover." The distance between the extremities is a measure of recovery. The following figures illustrate typical results which have been obtained by examining pieces of

treated material. The size of the test piece is 4 cm. \times 1 cm.

	Untreated		Treated	
	Warp	Weft	Warp	Weft
1. Cotton warp, viscose weft	1.7	2.2	3.3	3.3
	1.5	1.9	2.8	3.7
	1.7	1.3	2.9	3.8
2. All spun viscose material	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.1
3. Viscose and cotton mixture	1.2	1.2	3.3	3.1
4. All-viscose crepe georgette	1.1	2.0	2.8	3.0

The above figures compare very favorably with woolen or silk fabrics of similar construction.

In the case of rayon of the regenerated cellulose type, a marked increase in both wet and dry strength is obtained, the former being of the utmost technical importance. At the same time, the extensibility of the rayon is reduced, which is also a technical improvement. Typical results are as follows:

1. All spun viscose—	Dry		Wet	
	Warp	Weft	Warp	Weft
Untreated	49	59	19	28
Treated	66	97	37	57
2. Viscose voile—				
Untreated	24.6	21.5	*	*
Treated	33.0	23.8	22	16.8

* less than 5 lb.

Extension at Break.	Sample		
	A	B	C
Viscose filament weft—			
Untreated	36%	37%	35%
Treated	19%	22%	25%

Slipping—In many fabrics containing rayon, the threads tend to slide on one another and move out of position, a defect frequently referred to as slipping. This tendency to slip is also greatly reduced by means of the anti-crease process.

Shrinkage—Laundry shrinkage is considerably reduced, typical measurements being as under:

Percentage Shrinkage of Viscose

	A	B	C	D
Untreated	6.1	5.5	3.0	1.2
Treated	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.6

The testing of knitted goods cannot be effected in the same manner as woven material, but the process offers great advantages for knitted rayons of the viscose type.

One of the main defects of knitted viscose material is that the handle is much nearer to that of cotton than to real silk, as the latter has a much smoother outline than viscose. The known defects of viscose are in some cases exaggerated by the knitting construction, that is, the extensibility both wet and dry results in the deformation of the garment, and for this reason knit viscose material must be washed and dried very carefully. If hung up in the ordinary manner the garment will extend very appreciably in length. This is not the case with silk. The edges of material such as scarves, and the hems of garments, show a pronounced tendency to roll, particularly when wet, and the ironing and finishing of such material is a matter of some difficulty. A further disadvantage in connection with the extensibility lies in the ballooning and other deformations formed by tension, i.e., elbow, knee, etc., even when dry. In addition to these, there is the well-known disadvantage of poor strength, particularly when wet. Viscose knitted material, although showing less susceptibility to creasing than corresponding woven goods, marks readily under heavy pressure.

(Continued on Page 23)

Rayon Knitting, Dyeing and Finishing *

BY CARL EPPS

RAYON owes its present important position in the textile industry to the untiring efforts and co-operation of producers and manufacturers of textiles.

The rayon producers' interest in the successful care and handling of rayon and rayon fabrics is maintained throughout all their processes and those of their customers, including the service and satisfaction of same to the consumer. This interest has had the full support of textile manufacturers using rayon and their co-operation with producers has created a market of importance which has been the life of many concerns.

Textile manufacturers or consumers of rayon yarns are hungry for suggestions tending to improve their handling methods and turn out a better product with a higher grading.

The result of this co-operation has resulted in the solution of most of the major problems of rayon users through research, development and improvement in yarns and processing.

The solution of major problems being a necessity, it automatically demands direct contacts with the yarn consumers' processors and the producers' agents. Beyond these major problems there are numerous minor problems which require a better understanding between yarn producers and many consumers.

These minor handling problems involve more or less detailed attention than the difficulties seem to the yarn consumer to warrant, however, if the employees of users processing yarns could have a better understanding of the strict care required by producers throughout all their processes there would be much less reworking, greatly improved production records and a better finished product.

The textile chemist and dyer is in a position to understand the importance of attention to minor detail and how quickly a little oversight on his part will make a lot of goods unusable and the mere mention of tolerations permitted in manufacturing rayon readily makes its impression of importance on him.

In producing rayon, strict chemical, time, temperature and humidity control are necessary. Raw materials, chemicals, water and everything are analyzed and tested and condemned if not within the required limits; spinnerettes, pressures, speeds, temperatures and humidity must be uniform at all times, 24 hours a day and seven days a week. Where viscose production temperatures do not exceed 180 degrees F. and humidity in finishing is maintained at 65 per cent at a temperature of 70 to 76 degrees F. you can appreciate what nearer approaches to these conditions would do in yarn users' plants.

Workers handle the yarn with hands on the bobbin, spools and cones instead of the yarn except in skein processing and very few exceptions to avoid damage to the fine, delicate filaments. A few broken filaments, an extra knot or two, a loose end, a stain, a bruise and many garing requirements observable only to the experienced operator or inspector condemn the yarn as off-grade or substandard.

Yarn count, that is, denier, per cent of moisture and

per cent of oil must be correct or out goes the lot to substandard.

Every package of yarn is handled with care individually or on carriers and never handled with any rough treatment in any way, including loading out for shipment.

Now contrast these conditions with the unloading of the rayon in cases at the yarn consumer's plant throughout all processes to the finished product and what causes many of the invisible difficulties of the rayon consumers' processors is self-evident.

The colorist or chemist of a textile plant is in a position to be of invaluable service to his organization. All work passes through his department and he is in position to judge whether it has received proper handling up to his department by giving this feature a little consideration and with a little initiative he is also in position to tell if the subsequent finishing could be improved upon.

This envious position also strikes me as being the place around which to build up an excellent department of mill standards for materials and supplies including experimental, research and general supervision opportunities. In other words, a center of control for plant operation, and if I were starting out as an apprentice today I would want no better opportunity than a job in a dye house or colorist's or chemist's department.

SCOURING AND DYEING RAYON

For those interested in a more specific discussion on rayon handling in the dye house, we are again reminded of the fact that major difficulties command and get attention to the point of being passable at least, but the minor detail is the hard customer.

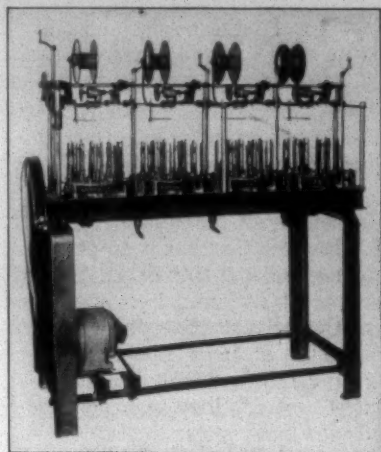
Whether your grey stock bins, chemicals, dye storage, color matching and testing equipment, dyeing equipment and other conditions are suitable, satisfactory and well arranged or not, we have to accept same as they are and work for improvement.

Keeping everything clean and in good order makes a fellow feel more like working and inspires a pride in the work turned out, in fact, this is a requisite for satisfactory results.

If the grey goods reach the grey goods bins in good, clean condition, free from unnecessary grease, dirt and waste, etc., picked up in grey goods manufacturing one can hardly ask more. Are the grey goods storage bins in such condition that damage in any way does not occur there? You know the least rough place will damage rayon. Walking over goods whether in bags or not does not help rayon. Rough handling in and out of bins or while preparing for dyeing takes its toll. Are the dye bags in good condition and never overloaded? Are your dye machines always clean, smooth and free from roughness of all kinds? Does grease get into your dye bath through the dye machine bearings or boxes? Are your steam and water pipes free from rust, scale and obstruction? Do you standardize on dyes, chemicals and supplies, or use a different kind from time to time and expect uniform results? Preheated water is a wonderful help in dyeing. Could your assistants be a little more careful here, there and elsewhere and improve even slightly on the work coming out of your department? There are a few thoughts to check up on from time to time.

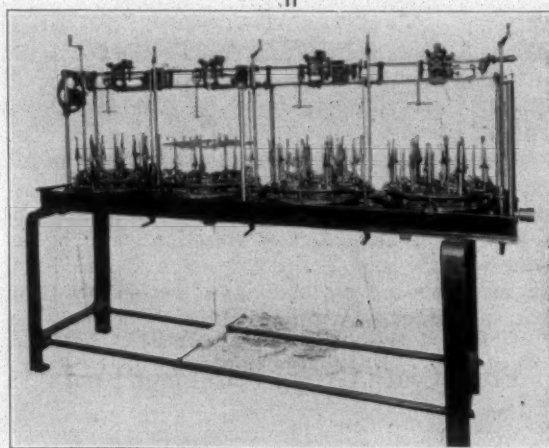
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*Paper before Southeast Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

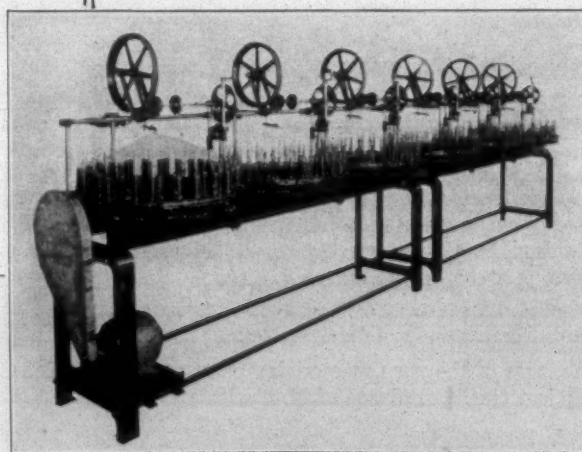


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PERSONAL NEWS

W. E. Haseman is now superintendent of the Ideal Mercerizing Company, Burlington, N. C.

S. H. Bedington is now superintendent of the Rogers Hosiery Mills, Depton, N. C.

H. O. Mullins has become superintendent of the Sherwood Tapestry Mills, Burlington, N. C.

G. C. Eskridge is now superintendent of the Double Shoals Manufacturing Company, Double Shoals, N. C.

C. R. Chany is now superintendent of the Chipman-Burrowes Hosiery Mills, East Flat Rock, N. C.

W. P. Saunders is now superintendent of the Pinehurst Silk Mills, Hemp, N. C.

C. E. Gaillard, for the past six years general overseer of carding and spinning at the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C., has resigned on account of ill health.

H. E. Baker has been promoted from section hand in spinning to overseer of night spinning at the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.

Sam Burt, formerly with the Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, has become overseer beaming, warping, slashing at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

G. P. Gillespie, who has been in charge of slashing, beaming and warping at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., has been made second hand in weaving.

J. P. McGraw has been promoted from second hand to overseer weaving at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., succeeding R. L. Burrus, deceased.

Z. H. Mangum, general superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Sylacauga and Sycamore, Ala., is recovering rapidly from a severe attack of influenza.

F. R. Peeler, who for the past five years has been overseer of carding and spinning at night at the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C., has been promoted to general overseer of carding and spinning on the day run.

Craighead Alexander, who has been with the Philadelphia plant of the Aberfoyle Company, has been made manager of the yarn mercerizing plant at Belmont, N. C. He is a textile graduate of N. C. State College.

J. Spencer Love is president, W. J. Carter, M. B. Smith, Jr., and T. H. Burkhardt, vice-presidents; E. H. Wilkins, secretary, and R. M. Reid, treasurer, of the Burlington Mills Company, Burlington, N. C., organized to consolidate six plants which Mr. Love and associates have been operating as separate corporations.

W. R. Brooks has been promoted from night overseer weaving at the Alabama Mills Company, Jasper, Ala., to day overseer weaving at the company's mill at Haleyville.

A. Abel has been promoted from second hand to overseer of night weaving at the Alabama Mills Company, Jasper, Ala.

H. W. Rose, who for some years past has been manager of the Southern sales office of the Viscose Company, Charlotte, has been transferred to the New York office, where he will be assistant to the general sales manager.

He will be succeeded in Charlotte by Harry L. Dalton, who has been promoted to Southern sales manager. Mr. Dalton has been with the Charlotte offices as assistant sales manager for some years and is widely known in the Southern textile territory.

Julian Chase Succeeds Will Willard

Julian T. Chase, manager of the Atlanta office of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., has been promoted to Southern manager to succeed the late W. H. Willard.

Jas. T. White has been transferred from the Charlotte office to manager of the Atlanta office and his territory has been taken over by D. S. Moss, who came to Charlotte from the New York office a short time ago.

Julian T. Chase, the new Southern manager, has been in the dyestuff trade for many years and enjoys a very extensive acquaintance with the colored goods manufacturers of the South.

President C. A. Cannon

At the beginning of the new year for the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association we predict for it a season of unusual success under the direction of its new president, Charles A. Cannon, of Concord. For a number of years Mr. Cannon has demonstrated a remarkable degree of versatility and determination in handling problems coming under his direction, and we are certain he will give to this important organization which he heads for the year the same untiring devotion and ability that have made him an outstanding worker in private and public enterprises.—*Concord Tribune*.

Print Cloth Group Will Meet Friday

Spartanburg, S. C.—The committee of the newly-formed print cloth group of cotton manufacturers will be held in Greenville Friday. W. D. Anderson, of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., chairman, will preside, with W. P. Jacobs, of Clinton, S. C., as secretary.

The organization in which most of the print goods mills of the nation are represented, directly or otherwise, was created at a meeting held in Greenville last week, with 40 or 50 mill men in attendance. The association proposes to collect and disseminate among its members data regarding sales and delivery of goods.

OBITUARY

ROBERT LUTHER BURRUS

Sylacauga, Ala.—Robert Luther Burrus, age 51, for the past several years overseer of weaving at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., died at his home there after a brief illness. He was regarded as an unusually efficient overseer and was held in high esteem by his employers and those who worked under him. He had long been prominent in community affairs at Sylacauga and was well known to mill men in his State.

W. T. HARVEY

Washington, Ga.—W. T. Harvey, superintendent of the Washington Mills and one of the best known textile men in this section, died at a hotel in Atlanta. Funeral services were conducted here and burial was at Langley, S. C. The mill here was closed during the services.

Rose Heads Textile Chemists

Robert E. Rose, of the DuPont Company, Wilmington, Del., was elected president of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, at a noon business session during the second day of the twelfth annual convention of the association.

Other officers elected for the ensuing year were William H. Cady of Providence, R. I., and Alex Morrison, of Andover, Mass., vice-presidents; William R. Moorhouse, of Boston, Mass., treasurer; A. Newton Graves, of Providence, R. I., secretary.

William D. Appel, of Washington, and High Christison, of Lawrence, Mass., were elected councilors for three-year terms, and Cariz Draves, of Ludlow, Mass., was made councilor for a two-year term.

During the morning session technical addresses were made by J. Andrew Clark, of the Duchess Bleachery; A. D. Robison, of the Union Bleachery; Dr. William Sterrick, of the Philadelphia Quartz Co.; Dr. Samuel Lenher, of the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; H. M. Chase, of Danville, Va.; W. C. Smith, research associate of the association, and Dr. Milton Harris, also research associate of the association.

During the afternoon further technical talks were made by various authorities, including one by the newly-elected president.

The convention was brought to a close with a banquet featured by addresses by W. S. Lee, vice-president of the Duke Power Company, of Charlotte, N. C., and by Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

The convention opened on Friday afternoon, a number of technical papers being presented by well known speakers. A buffet supper concluded the first session.

Speakers at the Friday session included the following: W. D. Appel, Bureau of Standards, on "Mercerization of Cotton for Strength"; Dr. J. E. Copenhaver, University of South Carolina, on "The Culture of Indigo in the South"; H. M. Chase, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, on "The Detection of Heavy Metals and Traces of Impurities in Cotton Fabrics"; and H. D. Clayton, of Cluett, Peabody & Co., on "Predetermined Shrinkage in Sanforizing."

Several changes in the constitution were also agreed upon during the hour set aside for business. One provided that a retiring president shall become a life member of the council, replacing a previous provision that he should serve on the council for one year after election of his successor. Others dealt with dues, sustaining and life memberships, re-election of officers and election by local sections of a representative to serve on the council with the councilors-at-large chosen by the national convention.

Liquidating Committee Named for Old Hunter Co. Business

J. A. Chapman, Donald Comer, J. C. Evins, Alfred Moore, John W. Porter, James C. Self, George M. Wright and Elliott W. Springs comprise the committee which is to have charge of liquidating the business of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company. They represent a group of creditors owning more than \$3,900,000 of the debt of the company. George W. Mountcastle represents the preferred stockholders, and Daniel Burke the common stockholders on the committee.

WIND and SPIN a top in the dark IF YOU LIKE

MODERN INDUSTRY DEMANDS COOPER HEWITT LIGHTING



SPINNING yarn, of course, is an infinitely more complicated operation than spinning a top—yet the quantity and quality of illumination needed for the former too often gets about as much consideration as does that needed for the latter.

Yet, particularly in the setting-up and operation of spinners, spoolers and warpers, operatives must see with exceptional clearness and accuracy if finished yarn is to be as free as possible from slugs, thin places, singlings, doublings and other imperfections.

Cooper Hewitt light pays for itself many times over in helping to correct all these deficiencies. In creeling, piecing up ends, doffing, oiling, banding, draft and gear twist changing, putting on new travellers—every stage of spinning—this extraordinary illuminant increases efficiency, speeds production, reduces spoilage, adds to profits.

Let us prove this—put in a few Cooper Hewitts for a 30-day trial. General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, 855 Adams Street, Hoboken, N. J.



BETTER THAN DAYLIGHT

GENERAL  ELECTRIC
VAPOR LAMP COMPANY

541-A Copr. 1932, General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.

Faults in Mercerized Cotton Hose *

IN the manufacture of hose from mercerized cotton yarns, faults which are only noticeable when the goods have been stocking dyed and finished are exceedingly common and are a source of great loss. This type of fault is quite well known, and usually takes the form of stripes running diagonally round the stocking or of bars showing a distinct change in appearance from one portion of the stocking to another.

It is often a matter of difficulty to decide whether the fault lies in the grey yarn, or in mercerizing, knitting, or dyeing. The following notes, describing the technique used in the examination of faulty hose with a view to diagnosing the cause of the trouble, may be of interest. The pamphlet "Uneven Shades in Mercerized Cotton Hosiery," published by the British Cotton Industry Research Association, may be regarded as the standard work upon the subject, but it deals chiefly with the mercerizing process in relation to these faults, and not so much with the actual analysis of the faults in hose.

Since no process can be absolutely perfect from the spinning to the dyeing, it should be appreciated that there can be no absolutely perfect hose. It is in fact difficult to draw a dividing line between what is a satisfactory hose and what is a slightly faulty one and, therefore, where the fault is so slight that it is difficult to see, it may be found impossible to detect the cause. Naturally a fault is more difficult to diagnose in proportion to its faintness, until a point is reached where diagnosis becomes impossible. Another point to bear in mind is that although the stripes or bars may be described as light and dark for convenience, it is impossible, without using special illumination, to say whether a faint fault is actually due to light and dark color, as variation in yarn, lustre, twist, etc., may give the same appearance to the eye as would differences in depth of shade.

With regard to the actual examination, it is necessary wherever possible to examine the bulk, and to pick out at least half a dozen stockings which show up the fault in question most prominently, to use for investigation. Having obtained the best examples of the fault, and assuming a knowledge of the processes undergone by the yarn during its manufacture into the finished article, the problem is attacked first by a careful inspection of the fault, followed by a series of laboratory trials. This preliminary inspection is of great importance. It may often give a strong indication of the actual cause of the fault, and should decide which trials are best worth making. For this purpose an ultra-violet lamp is of some use, as, if the fault is due to some impurity, such as oil or dirt which has got on to the yarn, there is a distinct chance that this impurity will give such an appearance under ultra-violet light that its presence, at least, is made obvious. Of the laboratory trials no single one is conclusive, and each may often give a negative result, but a definite opinion may usually be obtained from a consideration of the sum total of results. As the two main types of fault, stripes and bars, arise from very different causes it is convenient to consider them separately.

STRIPES

Periodicity—It is advisable first to consider whether the fault occurs with any regularity along the thread, and

to measure the period of recurrence. Periodicity may usually be recognized during preliminary inspection by the shape of the fault on the hose.

A periodic fault should give an indication of some regularity in pattern. This pattern, of course, varies according to the knitting factors, the hank length, the length of faulty portions along the thread, and the method used in reeling the hank. With so many variables it is impossible without actual knitting trials to forecast the pattern of fault, or to trace it back in detail, but the following points should be looked for.

Periodicity, whether in circular knit or full-fashioned hose, should show a difference in the spacing of the stripes at the ankle, where the courses are shorter. The stripes may be spaced nearer together or further apart, depending on the length of fault along the thread. In full-fashioned hose, straight bar knit, periodicity will sometimes result in the stripes being distinctly more visible on each side of the seam at the back, and less visible away from the seam at the front of the stocking. In the tops of stockings, owing to the difference of knitting compared with the panel, the fault may take the form of a step or zig-zag appearance which is again an indication of periodicity.

The period may be measured by wrapping a continuous thread from a faulty portion of the stocking on to a black cardboard 4 in. x 2 in. or 4 in. x 1 in., taking care that the layers are parallel and touching each other. Any regularity of the fault should show itself on this wrapping and the period = number of threads between recurrence of fault $\times 2 \times$ width of card.

A period of 50 in. to 54 in., or its multiple, is a certain indication of a fault caused while the yarn is in the hank form, and a batch of distinct stockings made from faulty hank-processed yarn should show this period in the majority of the stockings, though not necessarily in all of them. A period which is never of this length would require to be traced to some process in spinning, doubling, winding, etc., which can be shown to employ the length in question.

Generally speaking, faulty warp mercerizing will give no periodicity, as distinct from faulty hank mercerizing, which gives a well-defined periodicity. Variation in count or twist may also give a period of its own.

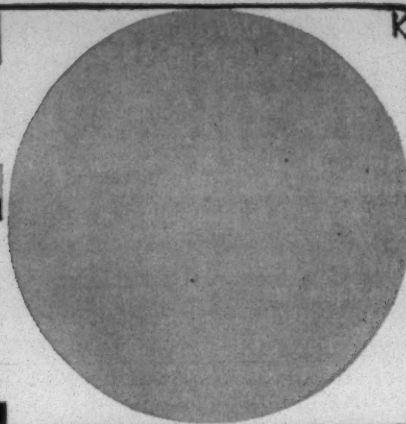
Yarn Faults—It is possible for variation in count and twist to cause apparently light and dark stripes, which may be mistaken for light and dark dyeing. This source of fault may be detected in a very simple manner. If the stripes are due to thick and thin yarn, or to tight and slack twist, then the fault should be visible in transmitted as well as in reflected light. On cutting down the seam of the stocking and holding the flat portion to the light, or spreading over white paper, then by viewing the fault alternately in reflected and transmitted light, a very good opinion may be arrived at without having to resort to the estimation of count and twist along the length of thread, a measurement entailing special apparatus.

Stripping and Re-dyeing—If the hose are knitted from hank-dyed yarn, then uneven dyeing could cause stripiness with a 50 in. to 54 in. period. If a stocking can be stripped and re-dyed level, using the same class of color as the original, this is reasonable indication that the fault is due to uneven dyeing, if the yarn was hank dyed.

Mercerized hose, however, are seldom knitted from

*Reprinted from The Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists.

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for woolen yarn and piece goods
the fastest

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GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

230 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

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Operate On Orders Only

An early return to profitable textile operations lies squarely in the hands of the manufacturers themselves. No outside influences are going to help the mills until they help themselves.

Prosperity for the manufacturers is irrevocably bound up in two primary factors—production and sales prices. These two factors must be faced squarely. If they are not we can expect nothing more than indefinite extension of the unsatisfactory conditions that have prevailed in textile markets for the past several weeks.

Believing this, we feel that the textile industry is right now steadily working toward a decision that is going to mean a brighter day for everyone connected with textiles.

Word comes from the mills, both North and South, that there is a growing determination to adopt the only policy that can insure profits. This policy can be expressed in these few words:

1. Operate only on orders.
2. Sell no goods except at a profit.

If the mills would all adopt such a program, it would not be long before they would be operating on a profitable basis.

Statements from a number of leading manufacturers in both New England and the South are being quoted to show how rapidly they are making up their minds to get their plants out of the red.

A statement from Phillip S. Tuley, of Louisville Textiles, Inc., Louisville, Ky., is typical of the many that have been called forth in the past ten days. He says: *"It is our consistent policy to spin yarns solely against definite orders and*

contracts and this policy we shall continue. It is our consistent endeavor to avoid sales that will not cover replacement costs and there is no reason why spinners should not stand firm for a rightful profit."

Similar expressions have come from fine goods producers, wide goods manufacturers and from those operating in other divisions of the industry. The organization of the Print Cloth Group is expected to result in a similar policy for those mills.

Already the market, which had weakened sadly in recent weeks due to light demand because buyers had no confidence in prices, is stronger and buying is increasing. Buyers are anxious to see the mills work prices to a safe level and keep them there. Large buyers who now have an inventory loss in goods purchased in the early fall are not coming back with big orders until the mills give assurance that such losses will not be repeated.

A gray goods manufacturer who was recently criticised for operating at night said: *"We run at night, but we never operate except on orders. Many of the mills running day shift only operate far in excess of orders, which is far worse than overtime limited to orders only."* His statement is hard to refute.

Stocks of goods decreased steadily throughout the past 11 months and are still lower than in any recent year. And they must be kept there to prevent further price declines.

It is true, of course, that textiles have been affected by the same adverse influences that depressed business in all lines. As the force of these influences is spent and business again turns upward, the mills can be among the first to again earn reasonable profits, provided they have shaken off the abuses which led textiles into depression far in advance of general business.

Circulation Holds Despite Depression

In periods of depression some mills cease operations and others operate upon short time, which means reduced pay for those who are employed.

In such times men who are idle or upon reduced pay cut their expenditures as much as possible and discontinue their subscriptions to papers and magazines no matter how much they may value them.

From June 30, 1931, to June 30, 1932, we suffered a loss of only 14 in the number of mill officials and superintendents upon our subscription list, which we consider to be a remarkable showing. Indications are that the December 31st report will show that this loss has been

more than overcome and a net gain registered.

Subscriptions of assistant superintendents and overseers showed a gain of 62, while the loss in assistant overseers, loom fixers and second hands was somewhat greater than that figure.

But we doubt if there was any reduction in the number of readers because those who have been accustomed to read the Southern Textile Bulletin, but are temporarily unable to subscribe are no doubt borrowing copies from subscribers.

A small reduction in the number of subscribers is logical and to be expected in a period such as has recently existed and practically every trade paper in this country has shown some decrease. Reports on two of the other leading textile publications show reductions which are in line with our own.

Making a reasonable allowance for the limited number of subscriptions which are possible at knitting mills, we estimate that we have an average of more than four subscribers for every active cotton mill in the South.

As the average mill has an office, a superintendent and two or three overseers, an average of four subscribers is as complete a coverage as any advertiser can desire.

Any subscription list beyond that average contains many who are of little or no value from the advertising standpoint.

Any circulation which increases during a period of depression, when mills are closing or operating short time, can only be upon a forced or artificial basis and is of small value to advertisers.

One of our representatives was recently presenting our claims to an advertiser when a man whom he did not know but whom he judged to be a mill man passed through the office.

Our representative challenged the advertiser to ask the man, who proved to be a very well known cotton manufacturer, which textile journal was most widely read.

Without knowing that a Southern Textile Bulletin man was present the mill man promptly replied: "The Southern Textile Bulletin. It is read, in the South, ten times as much as any other textile journal."

We contend an advertisement is of little value unless it is seen and that advertisements are seen to the greatest extent in journals which have the greatest reader appeal.

We are gratified that our circulation has held so well during this period and contend that an average of four to the cotton mill, with a journal which has reader interest and is passed around, is all the coverage that will benefit any advertiser.

Scientist or Fakir?

The protest of the Woman's Patriot of Washington, D. C., against the admission to the United States of Albert Einstein has created much comment among those who have accepted Einstein as a great scientist with a profound theory.

Prof. Chas. Lane Poor, Ph.D., Professor of Celestial Mechanics at Columbia University, says that in trying to establish his theory Einstein completely overlooks or forgets the fundamentals of time and time units.

Professor Poor further says:

"The supposed astronomical proofs of the theory as cited and claimed by Einstein, do not exist."

Prof. Thomas Jefferson See, a distinguished authority on science, describes the Einstein theory as "a crazy vagary and a disgrace to our age," and says:

"Einstein is neither astronomer, mathematician nor physicist. He is a confusionist. The Einstein theory is a fallacy. It is based upon a glaring error of which Einstein is aware but which he refuses to recognize."

Einstein is an ardent advocate of socialism and communism and is so well recognized as such that one of his lectures was translated from German into English by the notorious red, Rosika Schwimmer of Budapest, whom the United States Supreme Court declared to be unfit for American citizenship.

In his lecture Einstein refers to "cursed bombast of patriotism" and referring to those who believe in God and after life says "feeble souls harbor such thoughts."

His reputation as a scientist, whether justified or not, has caused people to listen to him and he has become a potent force in distribution of socialistic and communistic doctrines.

To call a man a scientist appears to be the same as saying that he is "all wise" and people seem to have the idea that anything a scientist says is worthy of attention.

On the other hand a scientist is usually a man who has concentrated upon one line of work, which in the case of Einstein is astronomy and who knows little of other subjects including government.

Einstein may or may not be a great astronomer and scientist but he is certainly not an impressive authority upon government and religion.

He was a member of the World Congress held at Moscow, Russia, under the auspices of the Workers International Relief and his daughter married a Russian and lives under the communist regime.

If It's Made of Paper Send Us Your Order

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1,000	\$2.00
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Any job quoted on receipt of information.
Send sample for estimate.

DAVID NICHOLS & CO.

Kingston, Ga.

BULLETIN Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost

Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium

MILL NEWS ITEMS

LINDALE, GA.—It is understood locally that the Pepperell Manufacturing Company has booked sufficient business to operate steadily until March.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—The Avondale Mills are just completing construction of an addition to their dye house. One Proctor & Schwartz drying machine, one automatic Economy baler and a dyeing vat have been installed.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—The Avondale Mills are constructing three large concrete and brick warehouses for use in storing cotton. They hope to complete construction in about ten days.

SUMTER, S. C.—An involuntary bankruptcy petition has been filed in the Federal District Court against Frank L. Rosefield and Martin K. Rosefield, trading as Rose-knit Hosiery Company. The plant manufactures men's plain and fancy cotton, rayon and wool hose.

CLIFFSIDE, N. C.—The Cliffside Mills are breaking up and junking 350 box looms which were formerly operated on gingham. They decided that as these looms were of an old model, they could not be efficiently operated if the demand of ginghams returned. They will at some later date purchase new looms in their place.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Both plants here of the Blue Bell Overall Company have resumed full-time operations, affecting approximately 1,400 operatives, according to R. W. Baker, president of the company.

Early this year the local Blue Bell plants, located at 624-26 and 1001-1105 South Elm street, ran four days a week, later increasing the operating time to five days weekly, then the present schedules were begun.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Ray-Sur Dyeing Company, Frank Cater, president, is installing new machinery which will increase the output of the plant more than three times its present capacity. The plant is now working twenty-four hours a day and operating several shifts. The twenty-four-hour schedule will be in force for at least nine weeks.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The taxable value of mill machinery, mills and engines in Spartanburg county declined approximately three-quarters of a million dollars in value between 1931 and 1932, according to figures of the office of the Spartanburg county auditor.

Property of this classification was returned this year for taxable purposes at \$9,479,326, as compared with \$10,201,260 in 1931, the auditor's records show. The total is represented in the main by mill machinery and equipment.

Spartanburg townships led the other districts for the largest returns with a total taxable value of \$1,063,850. Tucapau came second with \$970,200, and Spartanburg school district third with \$964,875. Returns from other tax districts reporting large amounts were: Woodruff, \$819,285; Saxon, \$487,745; Drayton, \$512,000; Arkwright, \$211,995; Beech Springs, \$939,395; Fairforest, \$293,705; Zoar, \$672,190; Inman, \$296,490; Chesnee Mills, \$225,950; Enoree, \$226,080; and Pacolet, \$832,395.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Textiles, Inc., is the name of the newly-consolidated Wymojo Yarn Mills of Rock Hill and the Lockmore Cotton Mills of York, the agreement of consolidation having been recorded in the office of the Clerk of Court at York, S. C. In the main the owners are the same as those who formed Textiles, Inc., in North Carolina. The York county corporation, being in South Carolina, could not be included in the North Carolina merger. The amount of the authorized capital stock of the consolidated corporation is \$125,000, representing 1,250 shares of the par value of \$100.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—The Lowe Manufacturing Company mill property here, a 27,000-spindle 600-loom cotton mill with numerous warehouse buildings, stores, and nearly 200 operatives' houses, situated on 27 acres of land adjacent to Huntsville, was sold at bankruptcy sale to Donald Comer, textile operator of Birmingham, and associates. The price paid was \$286,720.

The sale was conducted by A. F. Mulle, as trustee, under orders of the Federal Bankruptcy Court, in which it was recently shown that the liabilities of the Lowe Company were about \$2,055,000. Mr. Comer was present in person and indicated that the mill would be placed in operation shortly.

PARIS, TENN.—Legal difficulties which heretofore have delayed the completion of a contract between the city and the Reliance Manufacturing Company, Chicago, for erection of a garment manufacturing plant here to employ 1,000 persons, have been virtually removed, and City Attorney R. H. Rhodes believes the agreement will be completed shortly. Factory requirements are for a two-story building of 70,000 square feet of floor space.

As soon as the contract is drafted and signed, a training school for workers will be established.

The Reliance Manufacturing Company expects to locate three such plants in the South, the others being at Waycross, Ga., and Columbus, Miss.

Announce Merger of Burlington Mills

Burlington, N. C.—Definite announcement of the merger of the local mills operated by J. Spencer Love and associates, as reported last week, has been made. The group constitutes one of the most important factors in fine goods production in the South and has grown steadily in recent years.

This merger includes the following organizations: Burlington Mills, Inc.; Holt, Love & Smith, Inc.; North Carolina Silk Mills, Inc.; Sherwood Tapestry Mills; Alamance Weaving Co., and the Piedmont Weavers, Inc.

The plants operate approximately 17,000 looms, producing a wide variety of silk and rayon fabrics.

The new company is to be known as the Burlington Mills Company, with J. Spencer Love as president; W. J. Carter, M. B. Smith, Jr., and T. H. Burkhardt as vice-presidents; E. H. Wilkins as secretary, and R. M. Reid as treasurer.

In the new set-up, the advantages are chiefly in the way of pooling operations, and from the point of view of further adding to the credit status, as a great deal of inter-mill relation and transaction is eliminated. Details

NON-FLUID OIL Economy Proven in Weave Rooms

Steady operation of looms, economical production of perfect finished goods free from damaging oil spots are the conditions necessary to Weave Room economy.

Use in 7 out of 10 of the leading mills proves that NON-FLUID OIL keeps looms in steady operation because it lubricates constantly and dependably. Because it stays in bearings and off goods, it practically eliminates oil spots on goods.

NON-FLUID OIL is finally; more economical to buy and use, for it outlasts liquid oil 3 to 5 times—saving money on both lubricant and labor cost.

*Write today for testing sample
and bulletin, "Lubrication
of Textile Machinery."*

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
NON-FLUID OIL
IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE & FOREIGN COUNTRIES

MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month

have just been given out to credit agencies, it was stated.

The new Burlington Mills Company is taking over the operation, buying, financing and selling for the six mills in the group.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—An action for foreclosure of 100 shares of stock of Cliffside Mills, placed as security for a \$50,000 promissory note, was started in Superior Court by Cone Export and Commission Company against Eula Haynes Shull, of Charlotte.

The defendant filed an answer Friday, admitting plaintiff's allegation of indebtedness, and an order was signed by C. S. Lambeth, assistant clerk of Superior Court, appointing R. C. Kelly commissioner to sell the stock certificate at the court house December 15 at 12 o'clock noon. Proceeds of the sale will be applied to liquidation of the note.

It is alleged in plaintiff's complaint that the defendant and her husband, Dr. J. Rush Shull, executed a 30-day promissory note for \$50,000 in favor of the commission company. Afterwards the defendant was adjudged bankrupt, it is averred.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The French Broad plant of the Martel Mills, which has been operated under lease by Clyde Fabrics, Newton, N. C., has been closed, the lease having expired.

Robert O. Arnold is not superintendent of the Covington Mills, Covington, Ga., as stated through error last week, but is treasurer and general manager. W. L. Sullivan is superintendent of the mills and has satisfactorily filled that position for a number of years.

Pink Owens has resigned as second hand at Newry, S. C., and accepted the position of night overseer of weaving at the Easley Cotton Mills No. 3, Liberty, S. C.

World's Cotton Consumption Up

Figures of the New York Cotton Exchange on total consumption of all kinds of cotton in the current season's first quarter, ended October 31, as compared with a year ago, indicate that spinners of the world used more American cotton and less foreign cotton, that the increase in consumption of American was slightly greater than the decrease in consumption of foreign growths, and that total consumption of all kinds of cotton was thus slightly larger than last year, amounting to 5,823,000 bales, against 5,774,000.

American cotton constituted 3,319,000 bales of the first quarter's consumption, against 2,996,000 a year ago,

an increase of 323,000; foreign cottons, 2,504,000, against 2,778,000, a decrease of 274,000 bales. According to the service, spinners of the Orient are using relatively more foreign cotton and less American than a few months ago, but world totals for the first quarter of the season do not reflect this change because of a large increase in consumption of American cotton in the United States.

European spinners, the service says, continue to operate at the improved levels attained during the early fall, and in some countries are showing a tendency to increase operations. Generally speaking, spinners are moving their output, but are being pushed to find markets for the current relatively high production.

Domestic mills sold a larger volume of some constructions of cloth last week than in other recent weeks, the service observes, but their total sales were doubtless below total current output. With some goods declining to within an eighth of a cent a yard of the lowest level of the year, buying was stimulated by price attractiveness. Demand was also stimulated to some degree by apprehension that cotton goods prices may be increased by operation of the proposed domestic allotment plan.

Since domestic allotment bills introduced in the last session of Congress called for a tax of five cents a pound on cotton consumed in this country, manufacturers and merchants feel that the domestic allotment plan will become a major market influence if it makes progress in the new session. They are watching this movement closely.

To Stop Night Running

At last success appears in sight for the efforts of the Cotton-Textile Institute to control the matter of mills running at night, economic pressure playing a large hand. It is said by The New York Journal of Commerce that rumors are current in the trade there that excessive night operations among the group will be controlled whenever the state of contracts permit or when a need arises for drastic regulation of output. Color is given to these reports by the fact that the executive committee of the new association is made up of weaving mill men who have hitherto not been leaders in co-operative movements save in the single instance of curtailing production last summer. So strong is the belief that a proper regulation of output will become possible under the new arrangements that some buyers are giving very serious consideration to making longer commitments in spite of the uncertainties arising from debt discussions, lower cotton, and unsettled financial matters of some trade importance.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

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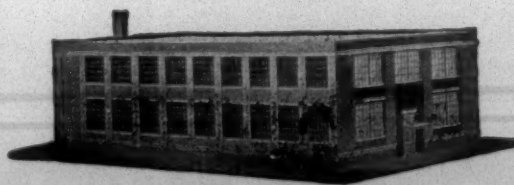
For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.

44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.

215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



Titan Chemical Products, Inc.

Under the above title a new company to manufacture and import dyestuffs, oils, sizings and softeners has been organized at Mill Road and Wayne Streets, Jersey City, N. J., with H. J. Stultz as president.

Mr. Stultz, who was formerly with the United Chemical Products Company, has been a frequent visitor to the South and is well and favorably known by mill men.

They expect to have a branch office in Atlanta, Ga.

New York.—The Celanese Corporation of America declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative series prior preferred stock and 50 cents on account of arrears, payable January 1 to stock on record December 17.

The Tootal Anti-Crease Process

(Continued from Page 11)

The technical advantages of the process may be summed up as follows:

1. Woven and knitted fabrics of cellulose material can be made much more nearly like wool or silk in their resistance to and recovery from creasing, without detracting from their draping qualities or handle.
2. The dry strength of regenerated cellulose is increased.
3. The wet strength of regenerated cellulose is greatly increased.
4. The process increases the weight of the material by an average of 15 per cent. Experience shows that in some cases 10 per cent or more may be taken from the fabric, and if the anti-crease process is applied, a cloth having similar cover to the original unreduced cloth will result, together with the added advantages of the process.
5. The tendency to slip is reduced.
6. The laundry shrinkage is reduced.
7. The extensibility of rayon material is greatly reduced, and this obviates many of the forms of distortion to which rayon fabrics are notoriously liable.
8. In the case of fabrics composed of spun viscose, the individual cut fibers are more firmly held as a result of the anti-crease process.

A particular advantage of the increase in both wet and dry strength lies in the fact that weak rayon fabrics of voile character can be made more satisfactory as merchantable articles and that an increase in wet strength renders all anti-crease rayons less susceptible to damage in the laundry.—*Silk Journal and Rayon World*.

Faults in Mercerized Cotton Hose

(Continued from Page 16)

hank-dyed yarns, and it is of course obvious that no fault in the actual stocking dyeing process could give rise to stripiness, so that the above trial in this case has a different significance. If the stockings can be stripped, boiled, and re-dyed level in their own class of color, then the indication is that they were not thoroughly wet out before dyeing, as the hose dyer cannot misboil in stripes. The insufficient wet-out has, therefore, occurred in the yarn state. Nowadays this is a point of some importance, as a lot of yarn is mercerized in the natural grey state, with the assistance of a wetting agent in the caustic soda, and without boiling out either before or after mercerizing. Such yarn is still practically in its grey state and demands from the hose dyer a preliminary boiling out, such as would be given to grey goods.

2—Faults in Mercerizing



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In connection with the above trial, it may be mentioned that very often it will be found impossible to strip a stocking completely of its direct color, owing to a fast orange or yellow component. In this case the result of stripping and re-dyeing must be judged, not as to whether the re-dye is perfectly level, but as to whether in view of the partial strip the re-dye is distinctly more level than the original. For this purpose it is an advantage to view the trials in the wet state, as faint faults are then more easily seen than in the dry.

With regard to the advisability of re-dyeing with the original class of color, this is, of course, necessary if the trial is to show any proof that the dyeing or wetting-out was at fault. It would, for instance, be no proof of a dyeing fault if the stocking was stripped and re-dyed level with a sulphur dye when the hosiery dyer has used a direct dye, as it is quite possible that the yarn may contain a hank-processing fault which is shown up on dyeing with the latter, but can be covered by dyeing with a sulphur dye. As another example, mercerized yarn may contain a slight fault, due to the presence of modified cellulose, which does not show a fault when dyed with direct cotton colors, but which shows a distinct fault when, owing to the presence of pure silk in the stocking, neutral dyeing acid colors are used.

Stripping, Re-mercerizing and Re-dyeing—Assuming that a fault is not eliminated by stripping and re-dyeing, then stripping, re-mercerizing, and re-dyeing is resorted to, in order to find out if the fault has been caused by uneven mercerizing.

The question arises as to how the re-mercerizing should be carried out. Should the yarn be reeled into hank for re-mercerizing, should it be re-mercerized at tight or slack tension, or should it be re-mercerized in hose form? As a mercerizing fault may be due to slack portions of yarn in the liquor giving greater dyeing affinity, it is doubtful whether re-mercerization at high tension would overcome it, and it is therefore, advisable to re-mercerize slack in order to give the whole of the thread this greater dyeing affinity. Also, as the fault is usually faint, it should not be disturbed by reeling, as it is almost impossible to re-make the fault by re-knitting. For this reason it is recommended to re-mercerize a whole, or a large portion of a stocking, stretched out on a wooden shape. This also fulfills the requirement of slack re-mercerizing.

If the above test indicates a mercerizing fault, confirmation should be obtained by microscopic examination of the cross section of light and dark portions to identify variation in swelling. Alternatively a microscopic count may be taken of very short lengths of fibres viewed longitudinally to measure the percentage of mercerized and unmercerized fibres in the light and dark portions respectively.

So far the writer has been unable to obtain sufficiently convincing results by immersing the stripped stocking in iodine solution to identify the fault by the variation in residual blue coloration.

The levelling action of re-mercerizing on subsequent re-dyeing should be viewed very circumspectly. Slight variations in count and twist of the yarn itself may give rise to stripes. On immersion in caustic soda, the shrinking action may cause such a levelling up of this unevenness as to obliterate the fault completely. It is, therefore, advisable in most cases to carry out a blank test by re-mercerizing a stocking which has not been stripped, in order to be certain what the re-mercerizing is actually doing. A stripe fault which can be cured by re-mercerizing only is most probably due to variation in the yarn itself.

If the stocking shows a distinct change from light to dark, the presence of a knot joining the light and dark portions should be expected as a matter of course. Should such a knot be definitely absent and the light and dark portions, on unroving, are found to occur in a continuous thread, it is most probable that the light and dark appearance has been caused by some change in the knitting. Such a faint bar has been known to occur near the ankle of a stocking at the commencement of the stiffening where there is a change in the length of stitch.

Assuming, however, that a knot has been located, then the fault is obviously due to mixed yarn and it only remains to ascertain what the difference is caused by. The possibilities are—(1) Difference in count or twist of yarn, (2) two different mercerizings of the same yarn, (3) difference in quality of cotton fibre used in spinning the same yarn.

A difference due to count or twist may be identified in the first instance by examination by direct and transmitted light, and then confirmed by yarn tests on the threads immediately each side of the knot. It is not sufficient to find a slight variation in count or twist, and accept it as confirmatory. There is almost bound to be some difference between the two threads, and the question arises as to what degree of variation can cause the fault under examination. The answer to this is very simple, but sometimes overlooked. Supposing a difference in twist has been traced. Then this difference can only be considered as the cause if, in each of several faults examined, the tighter twist always coincides with the same side of the bar, for example, the light looking side, and the slacker twist with the opposite side of the bar.

If a stocking can be stripped and re-dyed with the original class of color without eliminating the fault, and can be stripped, re-mercerized on a wooden shape, and re-dyed to cover up the fault completely, it is a fair assumption that two different mercerizings of essentially the same yarn have found their way into one stocking. This can be confirmed by an examination of cross sections of the two, or by microscopic count for percentage of mercerized fibres in each case.

In cases where the difference is very great, it may be possible to obtain information from a series of single thread strength tests. A greater average extension at break for the dark portions as compared with the light portion is an indication that the difference in mercerizing is mainly due to mercerizing at different tensions, the slacker tension giving greater dyeing affinity and greater extensions. Beyond this it is difficult to proceed much further, and impossible to say whether the two mercerizings are from the same machine on different days, or different machines, etc., or even from different mercerizers.

Assuming that the bar cannot be satisfactorily explained by either of the previous causes, it may be due to the admixture of two different spinnings of a similar yarn in the same mercerizing set. Confirmation of this could be sought by dissection of the two yarns into their constituent fibres, using the Baer sorter, and making a measurement of the hair weight per centimetre in each case.

In conclusion it may be remarked that the main difficulty encountered in the examinations outlined above is faintness of the patterns upon which judgment must be based, and for this reason it is necessary to check an opinion whenever possible by carrying out a confirmatory test.

Rayon Knitting, Dyeing and Finishing

(Continued from Page 12)

Difficulties will arise as long as dyeing is done and each problem is different and has to stand on its own feet. To solve these problems calmness and systematic approach is necessary.

Variations in color in the same rayon hose or other fabric might come from a very seldom irregularity in yarn. This irregularity could be in the yarn to start with or result from dampness or drying out or other conditioning change or occur through the stresses and strains of tensions and stitch formation in knitting or otherwise. Such variations are greater with some dyes than others and very often a few tests will permit selecting a dye that gives acceptable results. Your rayon supplier, and dye and chemicals concerns are glad to co-operate in the solution of such problems if furnished with samples, a list of dyes and dyeing process and conditions. Uneven stretching of rayon through irregular running tensions or otherwise causes the stretched portion to have a different affinity for dye as compared with the unstretched portion. Uneven temperatures and circulation of dye bath, as you know, cause different shades in the same lot. Improperly scoured goods will not give the best dyeing results.

Numerous scours are satisfactory, but the basis for scouring ingredients consists of:

1. A good soap.
2. An emulsifying agent.
3. A solvent.
4. A mild detergent.

Scouring oils containing these ingredients are available and used extensively. Some dyers prefer scours of their own mixing, using one or more of these agents as the case merits. But whichever method is being used, and scouring difficulties arise, the problem may be approached on a laboratory scale by taking a unit—say, 100 grams, or any other unit of goods, to scour with the proper amount of water and under as near the practical volume conditions as possible make a few tests to find a satisfactory scour.

With a 20 to 1 bath and 100 grams of rayon goods, assuming the rayon contains 6 per cent oil which is 6 grams, it will be necessary to use sufficient scouring agents to emulsify this 6 per cent oil and keep same in emulsion without injurious precipitations until this bath is drained. Your experience and observations will tell you how to make the changes which are necessary. The other point presenting itself here is that a few of these simple tests may reveal that the scours you are now using are either inefficient, insufficient or excessive and a change in the ingredients, their per cent, or to some other scour will be economy.

It is needless to point out that viscose yarns of different manufacture are best kept separate owing to a slight difference in their affinity for dye. Even when a rayon producer changes processes which affect the dye affinity, proper notice follows:

Different lusters such as bright, semi-dull and dull of the same manufacture show differences of shade from a different reflection of light.

Nitro cellulose dyes slightly different shades from viscose in the same bath.

Acetate has its own group of dyes, though stained by certain other groups.

Cuprammonium silk has its own individual dyeing characteristics.

These are mentioned for attention in not mixing in the same dye bath, the results of which are familiar to the dyers, but sometimes disregarded in the knitting or grey goods room.

From dyeing through finishing the dyer or colorist and chemist can and may be of material help to the finishing room man, and acquaintance with his problems and full co-operation will make the connection between the two departments profitable to each and their concern also.

Rayon producers have long since, in case of trouble, always looked for it *in their own plants*.

The education of the technicians in rayon manufacture for years has been—"do not blame the raw materials." Of course, the incoming raw materials are submitted to exacting tests.

In case of trouble first blame yourself—it is too easy just to blame the other fellow.

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The N. C. Cotton Crop

The North Carolina crop is forecast at 525,000 bales, an increase of 56,000 bales over the indication of last year's production. Since the majority of the crop has been picked, reports indicate a little better yield than had been generally expected. While occasional fields are found where no cotton has been picked, the 491,000 bales ginned to November 1 indicate that about 85 per cent of the crop has been ginned, as compared with 79 per cent ginned to this date last year.

The month of October experienced about average weather conditions so far as picking cotton was concerned. The condition of the cotton lint still on plants was good. The plants in most fields are still covered with green leaves, although weevils are preventing any further development of squares. Rainfall has been somewhat above normal in most of the cotton counties, with the distribution fairly uniform. However, no frost damage has occurred in the State's cotton belt.

With the 1,251,000 acres for harvest this year only 93.8 per cent of last year's harvested acreage, the indicated lint yield of 219 pounds is 52 pounds below last year and 23 pounds below the past ten-year average. Actual field investigations show that the size of bolls is only slightly below the usual, but while plants are somewhat smaller than usual, they are fairly well fruited, considering the dry, hot season during the past three months.—N. C. Department of Agriculture.

New Equipment For Textile School

The Textile School of North Carolina State College has recently installed in its throwing room a doubler-twister made by Fletcher Works of Philadelphia. This machine will be used by Textile students to prepare yarns for rayon crepes and other fabrics which require doubled or hard-twisted yarns.

Other new equipment in the throwing room includes the latest type of wire swifts for winding rayon and cotton yarns, manufactured by the Atwood Machine Company of Stonington, Conn.

The Textile School has also installed in its knitting department a Merrow motor driven sewing machine of the latest type, complete with welting attachment and welt folder for golf

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hose. Additional parts have also been supplied with this machine so as to make it adjustable for wetting ladies' hose and various classes of work.

Other new equipment in the knitting department consists of "Fairy Forms," for exhibiting ladies' hose and men's half hose. These forms are made by the Shoe Form Company, Auburn, N. Y.

Report Sales Increase

"During the early part of the week trading was exceptionally dull and some few constructions touched last summer's lows, but on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning there developed a much larger vol-

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ume, particularly on print cloths and broadcloths, with some advance in prices and fair quantities have been sold at the new prices. We believe this movement was brought about by the actual need for merchandise plus the very low prices.—Hunter Mfg. & Com. Co.

Reduced Stocks Feature Cotton Goods Situation

(Continued from Page 3)

Progress in improvement cost methods has been particularly difficult during the past year, as there have been unusual obstacles which tended to deter mills from undertaking such work. There is good reason to expect that with more normal conditions the observance of suitable cost methods will have steady growth.

The cost manual entitled "A Method of Predetermining Costs in Cotton Yarn Mills" has had additional circulation and attention during the past year, not only in our American industry but in many foreign countries. The demand for it has very nearly exhausted our original supply, but it is hoped that a second edition can be published.

STUDY OF PRINT CLOTH COSTS

Early in the year the Cost Section conducted a study of print cloth costs, our field representatives visiting 29 print cloth mills representing about 1,700,000 spindles and 40,000 looms, and obtaining from the mills' own records of productions and expenditures the actual costs then prevailing at these mills. The resulting figures were compiled and analyzed, adjustment being made for temporary conditions such as curtailed schedules, and a comprehensive report was prepared. The mills covered were companies in a limited area which manufacture standard print cloth constructions.

The circumstances surrounding this survey made it necessary to distribute the report only to mills participating in it, as some would have otherwise withheld information even though no individual figures were to appear in the report. It is regrettable that the report could not have been given wider circulation as it represents an analytical cost study of unusual value and significance based on figures derived from the most numerous and productive group in the industry. Among other features it demonstrated a remarkable variation in the costs. Even in so homogeneous a group it was found that manufacturing costs on identical fabrics, before depreciation or interest, were over 50 per cent greater in some mills than in others, that a similar difference existed in labor cost alone, and that some items of overhead were 10 times as great in cost per pound as in other similar mills.

NEW USES ACTIVITIES

The promotional efforts of the institute during the past year have extended from the work rooms of Paris dress makers to industrial plants and the fields of agriculture. The funds provided by the industry for stimulating the use of cotton in women's wear are continuing to pay substantial returns in the increased popularity of cotton fabrics.

National Cotton Week, observed from May 16-21, attained even wider recognition than in 1931. Many thousands of stores throughout the country, including practically all of the important chain organizations and mail order houses, actively participated in its observance. The numerous inquiries from important merchants as to the date selected for next year's event confirm our belief that National Cotton Week now has an established place in mercantile circles.

National Cotton Week will again be observed from May 15 to May 20, 1933.

In concluding this year's report, it seems especially appropriate that mention be made of the loyal and effective support of a hard-working staff.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193____

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____

Superintendent _____

Carder _____

Spinner _____

Weaver _____

Cloth Room _____

Dyer _____

Master Mechanic _____

Recent changes _____



Economy



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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods, both gray goods and finished lines, sold somewhat more freely during the latter part of the week. As a whole, the market continued unsatisfactory, however, especially from the standpoint of prices which are very low.

Gray goods mills, encouraged by the moderate covering which began at the low levels for the current movement, advanced prices Friday and sold some fairly large quantities at the advances. Traders generally were convinced that the new movement can be built up, with proper handling, into an upward swing which possibly can rally through December and avoid the pressure of inventory liquidation which had been threatening to send prices through the previous low levels of the year.

Carded broadcloths were the subject of intensive bidding and some fair sales. On the 100x60s, sizable business was put through at $4\frac{3}{8}$ cents for first quarter shipment, but bids for larger amounts were turned down consistently during the afternoon, and just before the close moderate sales were made for January-March shipments at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Continued interest in fine yarn fancy goods was reported by a number of sellers, who were doing a moderately good business on reorders from converters, which were reflecting initial covering by cutters in more than a strike-off way. The attempt to keep goods down to a basis where volume sales of finished garments can be attempted has been successful, from the standpoint of gray mills, which have concentrated largely upon attractive novelties which depend for their appeal less upon expensive deviations from staple weaves than upon well-styled, moderately priced developments.

Crepes for the most part were quiet in staple weaves. Some business had been done on 35-inch 68x48 mock crepes at around $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents for late shipment.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	2½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2⅝
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	3¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	3½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	4½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5⅜
Brown sheetings, standard	6
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	4½
Tickings, 8-ounce	11½
Denims	10½
Dress gingham	10½-13
Standard prints	7½
Staple gingham	6½

Constructive Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was no large business in cotton yarns during the week, most buying being of a filling in character. Many yarn consumers are busy with inventories and will not add to stocks now. Sales for the week were considerably below production, but shipments on contract, while lower than a few weeks ago, were large enough to prevent stock accumulations. The position of spinners of carded knitting yarns is particularly strong, where stocks are concerned. Mills on weaving are not so well situated. Their business, in the active buying period some time ago, was considerably less than that on knitting numbers and their stocks are larger.

BUYING DELAYED

For some weeks past, yarn buyers have been consistently delayed further purchasing. This has been especially true in the past two weeks when all markets have been uneasy over the foreign debt situation. For this reason, it is believed in many quarters of the market that active buying will be resumed after the turn of the year when conditions are expected to be more settled. Large shipments on existing orders give strength to the belief that yarns have gone into consumption very rapidly and that the potential demand for further large supplies is very good.

There are indications that many consumers, however, will not buy more than their actual requirements until cotton shows signs of settling at a price level that will bring more confidence.

COMBED AND MERCERIZED

The demand for combed and mercerized yarns has continued light. In the case of mercerized, prices have softened considerably, although there has been no change in published quotations covering these yarns. The price situation is irregular and on individual transactions, the price on mercerized seems to have been about what buyer and seller could agree upon.

Quotations on all yarns are irregular and show much variation on the same numbers.

Southern Single Warps		
10s	13 a	30s
12s	13 1/2 a	40s
14s	14 a	40s ex.
16s	14 1/2 a	50s
20s	15 a 15 1/2	60s
26s	17 1/2 a 18	
30s	18 1/2 a 19	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		
8s	13 a	
10s	13 1/2 a	
12s	14 a	
16s	15 a	
20s	16 a	
24s	17 1/2 a	
30s	19 a 19 1/2	
36s	24 a	
40s	25 a	
40s ex.	26 1/2 a	
Southern Single Skeins		
8s	12 1/2 a	
10s	13 a	
12s	13 1/2 a	
14s	14 a	
16s	14 1/2 a	
20s	15 a 15 1/2	
26s	17 1/2 a 18	
30s	18 1/2 a 19	
36s	19 1/2 a 20	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		
8s	13 a	
10s	13 1/2 a	
12s	14 a	
14s	14 1/2 a	
16s	15 a	
20s	16 a	
24s	17 1/2 a	
26s	18 a	

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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

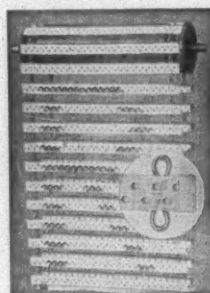


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In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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- AKTIVIN CORP.**, The, 50 Union Square, New York City, Sou. Rep.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
- AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 271 Church St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.
- AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants: Atlanta, Ga. and Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 1331 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; 240 N. Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; 711 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Sou. Reps.: W. I. Burgess and C. A. Burgess, Greenville Office; Marvin McCall, Charlotte Office; J. D. Johnson and W. L. Johnson, Atlanta Office.
- ARABOL MFG. CO., THE**, 110 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.; Sou. Reps.: W. C. Gibson, Griffin, Ga.; W. L. Cobb, Greenville, S. C.
- ARNOLD HOFFMAN & CO., INC.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, Wincoff Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr. 8 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.
- ASHWORTH BROS., INC.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.
- BAHNSON CO., THE**, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Reps.: S. C. Stimson, 164 Oakland Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.; I. L. Brown, 836 Drewery St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Sevier, 1400 Duncan Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- BARBER-COLEMAN CO.**, Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spenser, Mgr.
- BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS**, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.
- BIGGUS-SHAFFNER CO.**, 600 Brookstown Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C. P. O. Box 188, Salem Station, S. A. Harris, Mgr., W. H. Parks, Sales Mgr.
- BORNE-SCRYMSEY CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Reps.: H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.
- BROWN CO., DAVID**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.
- BROWN & CO., D. F.**, 259-261 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Newlin W. Pyle, Charlotte, N. C.
- BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., Inc.**, Sta. B., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Warehouses, Union Storage & Warehouse Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Quaker City Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Sou. Office 1800 Belvedere Ave., Charlotte, N. C.
- BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W.**, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.
- CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN**, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432 West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.
- CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.
- CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.**, 302 E. Sixth St., Charlotte, N. C. Fred R. Cochrane, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Fortson 110 Tusten St., Elberton, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. McNulty and W. E. Strane, Charlotte Office
- CIBA CO., INC.**, Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.
- CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO.**, Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.
- CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.
- CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.
- DARY RING TRAVELER CO.**, Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.
- DILLARD PAPER CO.**, Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. McLeod, Box 1142, Columbia, S. C.; G. N. Wilson, care Ponce de Leon Hotel, Roanoke, Va.
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- DRAPER CORPORATION**, Norfolk, Va.
- DRAPER CORPORATION**, Hopedale, Mass., Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.: Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.
- DU PONT RAYON CO.**, 2 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plants: Old Hickory, Tenn.; A. Kunsman, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; W. Shackelford, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 611 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; F. F. Hubach, Dist. Sales Mgr., 609 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
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- FIDELITY MACHINE CO.**, 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.
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- GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP.**, 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.
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- GILL LEATHER CO.**, Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Haunert & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.
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- HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C"** and Clearfield Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.
- HART PRODUCTS CORP.**, 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.
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- INGOLIT, INCORPORATED**, Kearny, N. J. Southern Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.
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- KEEVER STARCH CO.**, Columbus, Ohio, Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Claude B. Iler, F. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
- LOC WOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC.**, 100 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.
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- MARSTON CO., JOHN P.**, 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: O. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.
- MATHESON ALKALI WORKS, INC.**, 250 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va. E. A. Hults, V-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 463, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.
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- NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC.**, 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.
- NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO.**, Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 210 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.**, 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy E. Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
- NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.**, 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomas, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouse, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.
- OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC.**, New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Molins, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Canny, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; F. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Orsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Brown, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

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PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agents F. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Crumpton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

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SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SEYDEL-WOOLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N. W. Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Rodgers, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRRIE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.
SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.
SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W. Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 521 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

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VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., B. F. Barnes, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. Wick Rose, Mgr.
WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

New England Southern Reports Net Loss \$713,313

Boston, Mass.—The New England Southern Corporation reported an operating loss of \$380,498 and, with interest charges accruing on funded debt, a final book loss of \$713,313 for the year ended September 30. The interest charges have not been paid except in case of 5 per cent unsecured notes by way of issuance of non-interest-bearing scrip. Last year the company reported a loss of \$8,888 and with interest charges a final loss of \$341,703.

Unexpended depreciation of \$275,828, less a small net surplus charge of \$3,479, reduced loss in net quick assets, computed before deduction of accrued funded debt interest, to \$108,149, so that the financial condition of the operating subsidiaries has, in general, been maintained without material impairment during the year and, considering the gain in net quick assets made in the preceding year, shows improvement of over \$170,000 during the last two years in spite of very difficult business conditions, says Treasurer Hasting's report.

Gross sales totalled \$2,349,443, as compared with \$4,071,424 a year ago. Inventories at the beginning of the year totalled \$3,139,800 and of this \$637,134 was process and finished goods. The item of process and finished goods at the close of the year was \$925,502.

Process for Making Cellulose From Bagasse

Washington.—With dilute nitric acid as a pulping agent, the Department of Agriculture has developed a process for making high-grade cellulose from bagasse, the waste from sugar cane, after the sugar has been extracted, according to the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture made public. High grade cellulose is the basic material for rayon.

This process is important to viscose-rayon producers because it creates a large new source of raw material, available each year. The viscose-rayon process produces about 85 per cent of the world's rayon and uses as its raw material from 45 to 55 per cent of high-grade wood pulp. From 250,000 to 500,000 tons of bagasse accumulate each year at the sugar cane mills of the United States. For some years about 20 per cent of this volume has been used for manufacturing structural insulation board, a previous discovery of this department. The possibility that a higher grade of cellulose could be produced from bagasse led the chemists to experiment with it. The department's experiments produced a higher percentage of high-grade cellulose from bagasse than did any previous attempts.

Cheap supplies of nitric acid makes the new process commercially feasible. Chemists had previously recognized the possibility of using nitric acid in the cellulose process, but until recently the acid has been too expensive for use in commercial pulping. With gradually diminishing forests, and with the forest supplies receding

from the manufacturing centers each year, there has been an increasing need for a new supply of raw material for rayon manufacturers and other cellulose industries. The new process increases the potential value of bagasse, and at the same time offers a new and steady source of raw material for the viscose-rayon industry. The department regards the process as now developed to a point at which commercial interests can work out the practical problems of manufacture.

Chemists in the department devised a method of producing high-quality starch from cull sweet potatoes. Indications are that this starch is suitable for use as a sizing in the cotton textile industry, thus replacing imported potato starch. The utilization of cull sweet potatoes in starch production would increase the returns to sweet potato growers by several million dollars annually. At present a large proportion of geld-run sweet potatoes are thrown out as oversized or undersized, and largely wasted. In some sections the proportion of culls in 1931 was 50 per cent. Unusually rigorous grading was one cause of this high percentage, but the wastage from the sweet potato crop is usually large. Some cull sweet potatoes are fed to livestock. This use, however, comes nowhere near absorbing the supply. Starch production from sweet potatoes, besides benefiting growers, would promote industrial development.

To Ask 500,000 Bales More Cotton Red Cross

Leaders in the cotton trade are likely to use their influence to get Congress, at its coming session, to vote another 500,000 bales of Government owned cotton for the American Red Cross.

This became known in the dry goods district in connection with meetings held by the commission houses and selling agents, with Geo. S. Harris, who has been in charge of the textile purchases for the Red Cross. The understanding is that Mr. Harris had come from Washington to confer with the primary sources of supply, to get all possible reactions regarding the manner in which the relief purchases have been handled by his organization. It will be recalled that Congress voted 500,000 bales of Federal Farm Board cotton to the Red Cross which, in turn, has been buying textiles and clothing, and giving the cotton in payment.

Carding, Spinning, Weaving Discussed At Spray Meeting

(Continued from Page 10)

when we saw it was not successful. On the new long-draft spinning we thought it was good. I have no figures, but we ran intermediate roving on it and ran about the same speed and same numbers as on fine roving and got good results. We liked it very well. We had $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ring, 8-inch bobbin. It seemed to be just fine. I don't know how it would be if you had probably fifty or sixty thousand spindles equipment with it. We had one little frame with 35 spindles, and that ran well. It ran about the same speed as the others. We ran single roving, intermediate, making $21\frac{1}{2}$ s. We ran from 18 to 24 drafts. Naturally, with 24 it did not run as well as with shorter draft, but we got good results even up to 24, 2-hank roving.

J. O. Newton, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Wearwell Sheeting Mill, Draper, N. C.: We did not experiment with it so very long. We found we could get by with it all right. We had a draft of only about 16. We tried it with three rolls and also four rolls. We found we could get by with it all right, but I did not think it was quite as good yarn. We were using $\frac{7}{8}$ cotton. It can be made to go, all right.

Chairman: Does anybody know whether you use more rollers on long draft?

Mr. Newton: On those frames on which we tried it we did.

Mr. McCombs: I was in a 30,000-spindle mill in South Carolina that had been making sheeting for twenty years with a draft on single roving of $7\frac{3}{4}$. That mill changed over to a draft of 18 to 19 on old spinning; 19 was as far as they went. That mill today is equipped with double roving, with a draft (on 18s to 22s yarn) of 18 to 19, and maintaining the same speed they had, which is above standard speed, and getting a breaking strength of from five to eight pounds more on their yarn.

Another mill is equipped today and running. That same mill is turning out today the same carding production in forty hours as it used to turn out in fifty-five. That other mill has increased the draft on old spinning from 12 to 15.40. I went over the daily records for two years before the change and one year after the change, and they are getting a better breaking strength. That is on old spinning frames—twenty years old.

Mr. Coggins: Did you make any change in the spinning frames to accomplish that, Mr. McCombs?

Mr. McCombs: Nothing at all, except the break draft, heavier roving—went all the way back and heaved up. They had plenty of cards.

Chairman: I think that is where the secret is in this long draft on old spinning. If you have plenty of cards and can drop back and can maintain the draft you have already, I think it goes a long way to making the work good. But if you have to put on excessive draft in order to get those pounds through, I think you will be likely to get into trouble.

Mr. Willis: We ran up to as much as 16 draft and made up to 80s yarn, and it broke above the new Draper standard—16 draft on a frame bought probably thirty years ago. We ran some tests on what we call equal draft—the same amount on every machine; then ran regular draft—standard draft; then we ran what we call reverse draft, the spinning draft on the slubber and slubber draft on spinning. There was practically no difference in the results.

Chairman: For making 6-hank roving, spinning into 30s yarn, would you rather have long draft on the fly frames and short draft in spinning, or short draft on the fly frames and long in spinning?

Mr. Willis: I think it would depend upon the balance of your organization; you have to make your organizational balance. But I do know you can go to 16 on old frames. This happened to be eastern Carolina cotton we were working on, and the end breakage was rather low.

LESS THAN STANDARD TWIST ON WARP YARNS

Chairman: Has anyone tried less than standard twist on warp yarn? Standard twist, we all know, is 4.75.

W. J. Jennings, Carder and Spinner, Minneola Manufacturing Company, Gibsonville, N. C.: In my experience, when I have good cotton I get good results. We decided it was better to take the twist out and use better cotton than to run as we had been running.

Chairman: How low twist multiple did you get down to?

Mr. Jennings: 4.50, and 4.25 sometimes. We make flannels.

Mr. Lynn: We have three or four different kinds of warp. One is standard; I think all the others are below standard. Middling cotton, I think, 15/16.

Mr. Jennings: I run less than standard all the time; different grades of cotton, mostly strict low middling.

Chairman: How does it run in the weave room? Does the yarn run as well? Does it break as well, Mr. Willis?

Mr. Willis: My observation on from 600 to 1,000 different kinds of cotton staples has been (from memory), I believe, that in seventy-five per cent of the cases you get better strength in skeins at 4.50 than at 4.75 for 22s yarn around 9,500 spindle speed.

Mr. Coggins: Will it weave as well?

Mr. Willis: I am judging the strength of the yarn in the skein. If you want a particular finish, also if you are pushing your cotton up a little higher than it should be, then you will have to add a little twist—if you are using it for numbers a little above what it should be used for. Or if you want a certain finish you may have to add twist. I can not tell you about the weaving, because the tests were not carried through weaving.

A FIVE-DAY TEST

Mr. Coggins: I have some figures here on a five-day test. Using a twist multiple of 4.77, the average breaking strength was 59.3; with a twist multiple of 4.60, it averaged 58.1; with a twist multiple of 4.44, it was 58.4. That does not show much to choose between a twist multiple of 4.77 and a twist multiple of 4.44. Will that yarn weave as well, or will it be dead yarn when it reaches the weave room?

Chairman: I say it will not. You have a more open yarn, and it will probably size a little better. You do not notice much difference on the stoppage.

R. M. Barham, Carder and Spinner, Bedspread Mill No. 2, Leaksville, N. C.: I happen to have the carding and spinning and weaving, all. I have made some tests. I find when I get away from standard the work goes pretty well all through the mill, through the weaving; but when I test the cloth I see a weakness. So my advice is to stay with the standard.

Mr. Coggins: That is, you think you lose the elasticity?

Mr. Barham: Yes.

Chairman: We know the longer the cotton, the less twist we can run.

Mr. Batson: I think we have to judge the twist by the cotton we are running, the character of the staple

and the length of the staple, and adjust the twist to the goods we are making, to the loom stoppage, and to the production for the loom. If you can get by with 4.50, run that; if it takes 4.75, run that; if it takes 5.00, put 5.00 in.

Chairman: If you are running a twist multiple of 1.40 on 5.75 hank roving—run a twist multiple on the fly frames of 1.40—and the roving got down to where it would average a half grain light, would you change your twist, if it was going to run that way for a little while?

Mr. B.: You can not do it. If you change a tooth, you would have it too much the other way.

Chairman: That is the point. Is it better to run a little light and leave it as it is?

Mr. B.: Leave it as it is.

Mr. Coggins: When it runs light, it is generally because the cotton is a little bad, and you had better put some twist in.

Chairman: If I get as much as a half grain on the light side I change my twist a little. I know that changes the twist multiple and throws it a little out of proportion.

Mr. B.: You are taking it out because it is light. Have you tried taking out that one tooth?

Chairman: No, we try to keep just as near standard as we can.

The morning session then adjourned. On account of the length of this discussion the report of the afternoon session will be published next week.—Editor.

November Rayon Market Again Active

Conditions continued favorable in the domestic rayon market during November and the outlook is promising for the early part of 1933, says the current issue of the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. "November witnessed a continuation of the high rate of rayon shipments which began in mid-August," says the paper. "There was evidence toward the end of the month, however, that December purchases of rayon will decline somewhat, as is seasonally normal, principally to allow customers' year-end inventories to be as small as possible.

"The rate of production by the rayon industry in November continued essentially at the 100 per cent rate reached in October. It is possible that production rates in December will be reduced little, inasmuch as present stocks of yarn are low and because demand for rayon after the first of the year promises to be satisfactory.

"Cancellation during November of rayon orders booked in August-September were very small. The principal influence at work here, of course, was the matter of price. Most of the advance orders were booked on the basis of the old price of 55 cents per pound for 150 denier viscose, whereas the current list price is 60 cents per pound. It is probably this situation which has made these advance booked yarn orders so firm. The basis conditions underlying the rayon 'contracts' today remain unsatisfactory, nevertheless. Advance orders for yarn in January, under the widely used 70-90 day maximum booking period, are very satisfactory."

Regarding the situation in the raw cotton market the paper states that "after evaluating the supply-demand picture and the probable effect of a decline in sterling exchange on cotton prices, it still appears to us that higher prices for raw cotton are indicated for early next year. December cotton consumption will undoubtedly show its usual substantial seasonal decline from the level

of the previous few months. But January is expected to again show the favorable consumption rates evidenced during September and October. Statistically, the cotton picture is one showing continuing betterment."

Commenting upon the spread between foreign and domestic wool prices, the paper states that "it is this spread which would have to be closed, either by advancing domestic wools prices or by lower foreign wool prices, before foreign wools would come into the American market freely to supply the expected deficiency of the American wool supply late next spring. And if this domestic supply deficiency did materialize, there is little doubt but that it would mean an advance in domestic wool prices up to the foreign-plus-tariff, or imported wool level, rather than a decline of foreign wool prices to the present domestic wool price level."

Bristol Co. Has British Plant

The Bristol Company of Waterbury, Conn., takes pleasure in announcing the establishment, on October 1, 1932, of a British factory at London, England, under the name of Bristol's Instrument Company, Ltd., incorporated under the Companies Act, 1929.

Since the year 1889, The Bristol Company has enjoyed a very substantial trade with Great Britain, in its complete line of recording instruments, its selling activities in that country being handled by J. W. & C. J. Phillips, Ltd., as sales agent.

Although the general expansion program of the company contemplated the founding of a British plant at some future time, the altered economic and business situation within Great Britain made an earlier establishment for manufacturing in that country seem advisable.

Howard H. Bristol, president of The Bristol Company, recently made a special trip to London to investigate the situation and during his visit laid the plans and arranged for the formation of the British company.

Mr. Bristol is chairman of the board of directors and Alexander L. Dugon, of J. W. & C. J. Phillips, Ltd., is vice chairman and managing director.

The plant is located at 144 Pomeroy street, New Cross, London, and consists of an office building and a new two-story factory building of modern construction. The factory is completely equipped with machinery, tools and testing equipment, and with British employees especially trained and skilled in the art of instrument making. It is prepared to manufacture and service the complete line of Bristol's indicating, recording and controlling instruments.

Rubber Belt That Resists Oil and Chemicals

Rubber belting, which resists chemicals and oils, said to be the first product of its kind perfected in the rubber industry, is announced by the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

Patent covering the new type belting was issued to Goodrich by the United States Patent Office early in November.

For years experiments were conducted to discover a process to protect rubber belts from the destructive action of acids, alkalis and oils before the Goodrich method was developed in the Goodrich laboratories.

The new belting has given satisfactory service after complete immersion in oil for several days, while ordinary belting will last only one-third as long when subjected to similar exposure, according to Goodrich engineers.

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Chalkier Cottons Leading for Spring

Belief that chalk surfaced cottons will hold sway in the coming season is expressed by Alexander Storyk of Storyk Bros., dress manufacturers, in his first style and market report for the 1933 season.

"More than any other fabric, cottons will benefit through the preference for the chalk surfaces," states Mr. Storyk. "They can attain this effect in a direct, natural manner, with no sacrifice of their serviceabil-

ity. They can be produced in a way that insures excellent service as washable cloths, with the added sales incentive of decidedly appealing weave interest.

"If, as so plainly indicated, the rough, dull surfaced fabrics prevail for sportswear, the cottons of the matlesse or "cloque" effects will prove to be of surpassing importance. They offer the best opportunity for giving expression to this vogue.

"It would also seem the part of wisdom for retailers to reserve an important place in their promotional plans for the ripple-surface fabrics. New versions of the seer-suckers appear well worthy of consideration. These non-crushable materials are promising mediums for popular and medium-priced sportswear.

"There is already some mention in the so-called high style circles of cord-weaves and they are likely to be of no little consequence during the forthcoming season. For practical merchandising, however, we feel that the most efficient manner of handling these 'cord-weaves' is by employing this motif through the medium of the schiffli machines. If the cord weaves are prepared through the schiffli method, it means that timely deliveries on them can be assured, regardless of how brisk a call for them is experienced.

"The eyelet fabrics bid fair to retain at least a substantial degree of the popularity they have enjoyed in the past several seasons. In fact, the eyelet embroidered batistes were a mainstay of the last season. The eyelet treatment being entrenched in consumer favor, there should be a satisfactory response to new handlings of it.

"The twine laces finished strongly last season, indicating even stronger activity in them for the season now at hand. This should mean much to those desirous of stressing quality cottons. The production of twine laces is a rather intricate process; they cannot be cheapened without destroying all semblance of value. We look forward to a brisk call for them, for daytime usage, in the medium and popular price groups.

"We hesitate to venture any definite opinion as to the prospects of prints for the season as a whole. Such indications upon which an opinion can be based point to spirited interest in printed lawns and linens in the inexpensive category and hand-blocked linens in the higher ranges. Generally speaking, the demand for prints will be confined chiefly to the lower end goods, with only a limited call in the better grades."

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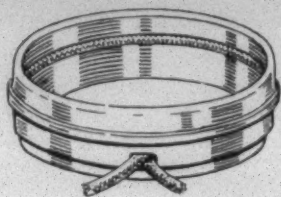
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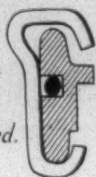
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